YES!

P & O

IS 10 YEARS OLD.

PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,227—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	20th April.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	12th May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	1st Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	23rd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 22, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Piquier	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

"NEW GUINEA" Sailing about End of April.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerab, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2078 tons, on or about MONDAY 22nd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 18th April, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahreus	4th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 16th April, 1901.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May, 1901
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1901
,, SINGAPORE	3,800	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	..	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilloto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men,

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel,	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	,,	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	32	8
OLD IRISH	,,	26	0

BRANDIES.

			Rs.	a.
SPECIAL INVALID	15 years old,	per doz.	76	0
EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR	,,	per bot.	6	8
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	per doz.	47	0
OLD PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	40	0
PALE COGNAC	,,	,,	34	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF

CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,
36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

GEO. GAHAGAN, & CO.,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, METAL AND TIMBER MERCHANTS, AND CONTRACTORS.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS, AND STRUCTURAL WORK

Of all kinds made in our WORKS and erected if desired in any part of INDIA.

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS AND OF ALL WEIGHTS UP TO 10 TONS EACH.

FORGINGS UNDER STEAM HAMMERS, RIVETING BY HYDRAULIC RIVETER.

MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SANITARY AND WATERWORKS REQUIREMENTS.

SUPPLIERS OF

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON PIPES, GALVANIZED PLAIN AND CORRUGATED IRON PLATES.

BARS, ANGLES AND TEES (IRON AND STEEL), ROLLED BEAMS, TOOLS, CEMENT, ETC, ETC.

OFFICE AND WORKS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	FROM
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES and TRAVELLING BAGS For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0
Imperial	,,	4	0
Star	,,	3	0
Aromatic	,,	2	12
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8
Extra	,,	2	12
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra popular	,,	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co Ltd

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 19TH APRIL, 1901.
THE LAST TIME
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
IN 4 ACTS—BY
WILSON BARRETT.

CHARACTERS:

Marcus Superbus	(Prefect of Rome)	Mr George Crofton.
Nero	(Emperor of Rome)	Mr George Arnold.
Tigellinus		Mr Frank Duncan.
Licinius	(Aedile)	Mr Wilfred Hutchins.
Glabrio		Mr Peter Lowe.
Philodemus		Mr J Hobday.
Favius	Christians	Mr Alfred George.
Titus	Christians	Mr T Warwick.
Melos	Christians	Mr Cyril Hyde.
Stephanus	Christians	Mrs George Crofton
Viturius	(Captain of the Guard)	Mr O S Piper.
Strabo	(Spies)	Mr Thomas George
Servilius	(Spies)	Mr David Robertson.
Poppaea	(Empress of Rome)	Miss Myrene Muriel.
Dacia		Miss Rose Blair.
Berenice		Miss Daisy Blair.
ocaris		Miss A Vernon.
Cyrene		Miss M Onslow.
Daones		Miss E Onslow.
Zona	(A Slave)	Miss Jessie Mudie.
Mercia		Mlle. Vivianne Dagmar.

MONDAY, 22ND AND TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL.
THE MUSICAL COMEDY
THE
GAY PARISIENNE.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR
IN HER WONDERFUL
SERPENTINE DANCE.
WITH BEAUTIFUL LIME-LIGHT EFFECTS.
Prices of Admission: Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Box plan at SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the House, on THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Subscribers and all interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
MEASUREMENT DEPARTMENT.

ON an after THIS DATE till further orders the charge for measurement of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Twist (white and coloured), Rags and waste in pressed bales will be pies three per bale as formerly, and in respect of such goods there will be no system of rebate.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

18th April, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CHAIRS FOR DIAMOND CROSSINGS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1901 for the PURCHASE of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT.—Must be made to the Company's Cashier on advice of acceptance of offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's office, Parel, 18th April 1901.

WONDERFUL RINGS, MARVELLOUS CURE for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, &c.

IT CURES HYSTERIA of any nature and of any standing, most effectually and radically, by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. We must strongly state that this is a new invention in the world. Most inveterate cases in which all hopes of recovery had been given up, have been thoroughly cured by its Electric power. It also cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Debility, Nervousness, Gout, Sores, Toothache, Weakness, Headache, Aches, Diarrhoea, Fever, Lumbago, Spinal Paralysis, Rheumatism, Consumption, Skin Disease, Neuralgia, Female Complaints, within a short period and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Colic, Palpitation, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases. It is also a safe-guard against infection during epidemics, or against contagious diseases. No household should be without it. Price Re. 1 each. Dozen Rs. 10. Apply to KING WILLIAMS and GOSCH, Merchants and Agents, 5-5, Cornwallis St. Calcutta.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ld.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED for an INSURANCE OFFICE CLERKS well experienced in the business. Apply with testimonials to "J." care of this office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A DOCTOR for a Steamer sailing shortly; apply immediately to the Agent, B. & P. & S. N. Co. No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Grey Silk Hdkf. Scarfs, Latest Styles for Sailor Knots, Rs. 2-8. New Silk Ties for Bows, Rs. 1-8. Riding Scarfs and Golf Bows from Rs. 1-12. Washing Ties for Bows, 6 for Rs. 2-8.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!—When you go Home, what presents can you take for your friends? Sir, really worth taking Home are Daroowalla's Genuine Mango Chutnee and Curry-Powder. Obtainable only from R. M. DAROOWALLA & SONS, Shegaon.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and Materials.—Prices cheapest. Trial order solicited.—BABAJEE SAKHARAM, opposite G. Tejpal Hospital, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES Stocked in all principal sizes and varieties by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile Offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

A GENTLEMAN aged 35 (now in India) with practical experience as MANAGER of a Lancashire Mill Spinning Egyptian, American and Indian cottons, also dyed cottons and merinos, desires change. Apply "A" care of this paper.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c &c too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

LANOWLI.—The Well-known LANOWLI HOTEL TO BE LET with Furniture. Open to Europeans only. Apply for Rooms F. M. Dotivala, Lanowli.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

"GOOD EVENING, Sir! How d'y' do?" Feel very thirsty—Try a bottle of Daroowalla's Famous Lemon Syrup (Lime juice), which relieves the greatest Thirst. Obtainable only from DAROOWALLA and SONS, Shegaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5- -2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA DAIRY, Falkland Road, SUPPLY FRESH BUTTER in any quantity at Moderate charges. Medal Awarded for excellence and purity at the Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT. High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver case, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Owens as a Director.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901, to WEDNESDAY, the 8th May, 1901, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

APPLICATIONS for the above Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. THE LIST of Shares reserved for Shareholders being closed, a limited number of Shares is available to the general public.

Previous applicants are reminded that the payment of the final call was due on the 31st March.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board.
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 1st April, 1901.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too a gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TEA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

50 cases Darjeeling orange pekoe tea, each 55 lbs.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey waler, gelding thoroughbred, 15 ½, 7 years, goes well in single and double harness, free from vice.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 black waler, 15 hands, 9 years, fast, goes in single and double harness, splendid in saddle.
1 second-hand strong strong-built shigram, in good order.
1 cow and and calf giving 3 seers of milk.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

10 cases best Whisky.
10 cases best Brandy.
10 cases best Rum.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messers. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Back Road, Goolunjee Hill, near Wugheshree temple, behind Government House, Parel, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, rich porcelain and platedware, one fireproof safe with stand, table and hanging Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, one strong built rubber-tyred victoria, one landau, one strong grey Arab horse, one strong bay waler mare, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL AND A PROW.

Under instructions from the Port Officer, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Grass Bunder—

1 Prow "Nasib Sewai" No. 1452, with her cargo of coal (about 30 tons) which has been discharged and is now lying at Clarke Basin.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Ditmar, consisting of superb collection of porcelain, Glass and Majolica engraved table ornaments, 2 and 3 branched epergne and centre stand gilt teapoys and tea tables, table, hanging, hall and bracket lamps, night light and hurricane lanterns, majolica waiters and cake trays, camp lanterns, bronze flower vases wall plates and picture frames, cups and saucers, Russian coffee machines, globe's chimnies and shades and a variety of other goods, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla (Furniture Bazaar) the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazal Mooljee Rowjee, consisting of teak and blackwood, carved and plain house-hold furniture such as drawing-room suits, easy, reclining and folding chairs, cabinets, glass-door almirahs, marble-top tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, teapoys, side-boards, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

The property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 19th April, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The extreme softness, mellowness and fine character, for which this whisky is so justly noted, are produced by age, high quality and judicious blending.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen..........Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen..........Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

BRIGHTON.

CHICHESTER MANSION PRIVATE HOTEL EN PENSION.
Facing sea and New Pier, near Theatre and best shops.
GOOD COOKING AND ATTENDANCE.
BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM.
TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.
TELEGRAMS "MANSIO" BRIGHTON.
PROPRIETRESS.

INDIAN INDUSTRY:
Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12	EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12	IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	,,	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).
KUMMEL.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).
KIRSCHENWASSER.
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.

MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market, and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(b) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C. Obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs 5.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 670 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, at the godown No. 4, of Napoo Nensy (Volkart's Range of godowns), by order of Harilal Samuldass and on account and at the risk of Memon Hajee Joosub Haji Abdul Satar.

670 bags (50 tons) Rangoon Mill cleaned hulwa rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL FIRST ROW.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jussa Dewa and Co., the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of estate of the deceased mortgagor Balcrushna Oodhowjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 16th day of December, 1892, and 21st day of July, 1897, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazundari land together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill First Row, on the east side thereof, in the sub-district and city of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 108-7-9 square yards or thereabout assessed under street No. 35 and ward No 4087, and bounded on the east by the property Muncherji Framji, on the west by the Nowroji Hill First Row aforesaid, on the north by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property formerly of Moroba Balajee and now of Amrootrao Moroba, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Borah Ksmail.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A SAILING YACHT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th Inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of the concerned,

One sailing yacht to accommodate about 25 passengers with her fitting complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture such as bedstead, cupboards, dressing and washhand tables, almirah, writing and camp tables, book and hatstands, invalid chair, sofas, and chairs.

1 D. B. fowling piece, by William Cashmore in canvas case.

6 new Granville automatic typewriters, pre-eminently the operator's machine.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Hiroshima Maru—
S. N. B. 1-9—9 cases curios, consisting of gold and silver painted panels with double and single frames, laquer brackets, cabinets, silk handkerchiefs, paper fire screens, paper fans with figures, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Trentham Hall—
P. M. Co. 5-1 case 1 hand spooling machine.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Caledonia—
S. P. M. 1 8—8 cases superior, French polish.
,, 9-10—2 cases printing ink, ex s.s. Egypt.
,, 1—1 ,, ,,
,, 3-6—4 cases Cod Liver Oil.
,, 8-11—4 cases types.
B. M. M. 1-2—2 cases printing ink.

AT 2 P. M.

2 new Hepworth gents' bicycles complete.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong-built vis-a-vis.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 C and under spring single brougham by Peters and Sons.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW BENGALPOORA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Fatmabai, wife of Khoja Gulam Hoosein Dewjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Aishabai, widow of Haji Ahmed Hoosein, and Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of December, 1897, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at new Benzalpoora street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 94 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3275, and Street No. 44, and bounded on the east by the property of Ebrahim Suleman and others, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said new Bengalpoora Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Anglo-Indian Association Building 2nd floor, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, platedware, Mahogany Cottage Piano by Soundy, Milner's fire proof safe on stand, Gentlemen's bicycle, wind proof lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of Captain ARCHIBALD RENNIE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Volunteers Headquarters, Piquet Road opposite the Gocaldas Hospital the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery, glassware, sympathetic square piano by Rose, rich oil paintings specially hand-painted by self, fish bowl, iron safe, lady's and gent's bicycles, garden plants, lamps, table ornaments, &c, the property of Sergeant-Major J. H. DOWNING

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, the valuable and neat substantial made French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, Treacher's crockery and glassware, platedware, table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of H. GOWTHORNE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view two days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND CHAWL AT COORLA AND LAND AT ANDHERI IN SALSETTE.

Under instructions from the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. N. A. Hormasjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, 1901, at 3 p.m., the following immoveable properties in two separate lots:—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with five Blocks of pucca built chawls containing 92 rooms in all, situate, lying and being at Coorla in Salsette in the Thana Collectorate, opposite the Coorla Mills, containing by admeasurement 5,123 square yards, and bounded as follows: on the north partly by the batty ground of Thacker Raghavji Pitambar and partly by the hilly ground of Ardesher Hormusjee, on the south partly by the batty field of Purshotam Nebha and partly by the Bhaut ground and grass ground of Alexia Rodrigues, on the east by a passage and on the west by the road leading from Thana to Bombay.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Anderi, Taluka Salsette (Shasti), and Zilla Thana sub-district Bandora bearing Survey No. 61, Sub No. 0, containing by admeasurement 8 acres and 5 gunthas, that is 41,411 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the road leading to Ghod Bunder, on or towards the west by the lands of Roghunath Puttaji and Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel, on or towards the north by the land and fence of Pandoorang Bhawoo Patel being survey No. 64, and on or towards the south by the village named Vile belonging to Ardeser Jehangir Wadia and land belonging to Dorabji Hosangji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application shall be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors, at their office No. 23, Church Gate Street, where the title deeds of the properties can also be inspected.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 19th April, 1901.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.
Acting Secretary.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ran ghat, Bengal (B.)

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET. LONDON. E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital............	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.
MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent.	
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
SIR THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
A. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
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ILOILO.
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NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 18.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols................	£ 95 7-16 —	1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..........	£108	do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.......	£63 5-8 —	1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 3-16	plus 1-8
„ New York.........................	59 1-4	plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·17 1-2 —	1-2
„ New York........................	4·87 7-8 —	1-8
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	unchanged
„ Short London Bills	3 1-2 p. c.—	1-8 p. c.
„ Indian Bank Bills.....	3 1-2 p. c. —	1-8 do.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, business done, May-June .... 41s. = plus 1s. firm.

Rapeseed, Brown, sellers, April-May .. 37s. 9d. = plus 9d. firm.

Linseed, business done, April-May........1s. = plus 1s. easier

At the priodical Biddings for Council Bills on India—

Rs. 40,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 12,80,000 do to Bombay.
Rs. 6,40,000 do to Madras.

Rs. 60,00,000 at 1s. 3 29-32d.

Tenderers at the above rate received 38 per cent.
Average rate of allotment 15·91
Total amount of Council Bills sold during the week, including last public sale, Rs. 23,20,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000.
Extra Allotments—
Bills on Calcutta ....Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

EXCHANGE.

There was a steadier feeling over the market on opening this morning and Bank's Selling rates very quickly advanced 1-32nd for Bank Telegraphic and demand from 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 15-16 and 1s. 3 31-32 at which rates a considerable amount of Telegraphic was placed up to the end of May at 1s. 3 15-16d. The rate for credits opened at 1s. 4 5-32d. 3 up and 1s. 4 5-16d. 6 cwt. with all Banks willing to buy at these quotations ; but one after another they dropped off and raised their rate to 1s. 4 3-16d. leaving only one Bank to buy at the lower rate and this was kept up until after tiffin when 1s. 4 3-16. became the all round rate. A large supply of bills came out and were placed at 1s. 4 5-32d. for April-May and June which, with the demand for Bank remittance at the enhanced rate, infused a little more life into what has been for so long now a stupidly dull Market.

Bank Telegraphic to end of May...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Do Demand..............................	3s. 1 32d.
3 months sight credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do „ „ Francs	170
30 days „ Shanghai	197
Do Hongkong	144
Do Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business was reported to have been done this morning at 95 13-16 per cent. Later on in the day the market gradually declined to 95 11-16 per cent, at which rate there were a few buyers at the close. The Bank of Bengal weekly Cash Balance was 50 lacs down.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady.

James Greaves S and W G	Rs.	340
Lord Reay Manufacturing and Co,.	„	156
Manockji Petit S. & W. Co.	„	1602 1-2
Tapti Valley Railway Co, ...	„	457 1-2

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady with little doing at a difference of 4 annas between buyers and sellers.

A line of 3,000 tons has been done for London at 15s. May to July.

Seeds for Antwerp for July at 15s. 6d. is reported and Cotton in ready steamers has been booked for Antwerp, at 17s. 1d. Liverpool 18s. 1d. Hamburg 18s. 1d. and Dunkirk 17s. 6d.

WHEAT.

The market is quiet. For White Delhi April-May the price has declined to Rs, 4-5 to Rs. 4-5-3.

SEEDS,

LINSEED. In an easier market business has been done at Rs. 8·10 to Rs. 8-11.

RAPESEED. The market is quieter with business doing at Rs. 6-2 Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-1, Brown Cawnpore, 6-15 Yellow Cawnpore, Rs. 7-10 to 7-12 Yellow Guzerat.

POPPY SEED is steady at Rs. 7-11-6 for April-May while Rs. 7-14 6 has been paid for ready.

CASTOR SEED. The market is unchanged at Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLY.—Firm but nothing doing.

COTTON,

With the advance in New York advised to-day sellers of ready cotton were asking an advance but the enquiry was moderate and was chiefly for high class short stapled Oomras. For other kinds there was a tendency in the afternoon for sellers to meet buyers again. The total business reported was only moderate and was mainly to shippers. Contracts were steady and in the case of Dharwar the quotation was higher with few sellers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 14,000 bales. Spot unchanged. Egyptian Fair Brown 6 1-4. Arrivals closed quita but steady.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.C.
4·30	4·30	4·30	4·8
— 2-64	— 2-64	— 1-64	— 1-64

Receipts at the Port........................ 17,000 bales.
Do. last year .... 9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain.......... 1,000 „
Do. Continent.............. 37,000 „
Mid-Uplands .... 8 5-16 =unchanged
Futures month of July .... 8·05 plus 10
Do. of October...... 7·33 do 8

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th April, 1901 :—

Cotton	6,042	bales.
Wheat	6,362	cwts.
Linseed	9,537	„
Rapeseed	25,842	„
Gingellyseed.....................	2,120	„
Poppyseed........................	3,270	„
Groundnuts	25	„
Castorseed........................	3,265	„
Rice	449	„
Myrabollams	816	„

THE "Volkszeitung" learns that the engagement of the Grand Duke William of Saxe-Weimar to Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, will shortly be announced.

THE trial of the nineteen Bulgarians charged with revolutionary proceedings has been concluded. Three of the accused have been condemned to death and eleven others to penal servitude for life. The remaining five are acquitted.

A GREAT deal is hoped of Gill, one of the additions to the bowling staff at the Leicestershire County Ground. He is a brother of the Somersetshire fast bowler and is himself regarded as of considerable promise in that particular line. Both brothers, by the way, were born and bred in Leicestershire.

THE cricket resources of the Stock Exchange, already very large, have recently received an important, or rather two important additions in the persons of V. F. S. Crawford (of Surrey) and F. G. Bull (of Essex). V. F. S. is getting initiated into the mysteries of the House under the auspices of a well-known and respected stockbroker, who has been for years one of the best workers in Surrey cricket.

THE Joermann Line, one of the German companies engaged in the West African trade, has decided to extend its connection with English ports. At present a monthly service with mails and passengers is maintained to Plymouth from the West Coast, but commencing next month, Southampton will be called at on the outward voyage. In addition, after September 9th, a fortnightly service will be maintained to Plymouth from British and German ports in West Africa.

AN extraordinary story of four weeks' starvation comes from Brest. A corporal, named Desrats, in a Colonial Regiment, disappeared on February 24th last, and was believed to be a deserter. Quite by chance he has been discovered by some soldiers, who caught sounds of groans issuing from the ventilating shaft of a disused mine. The unfortunate man was found in a gallery lying in a shallow pool. He had been without food for 28 days. He is slowly recovering.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 11-41m. 11-41s. Low water, 4-58m., 5-29a.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Fresh Municipal Election in the Mandvi Ward.
Bombay Medical and Physical Society, University Library, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Annual Regimental Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Novelty Theatre : "The Sing of the Cross."

THE KUMBARWARRA MURDER CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to lead evidence in the case in which Lukhman Mawjee, a labourer, stands charged with the murder of Jugjivan Munji, a Hindoo, aged 30 years. The Magistrate's list being a heavy one, Mr. Nicholson said he did not object to an adjournment and the case was accordingly held over till Wednesday next, the 24th instant.

CHARGED WITH GAMBLING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent MacDermott charged Sidick Dawud and twenty-five others, among whom were Khojas, Borahs, Banias and Parsees, with gambling. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended two of the accused, Jamshedji Rustomji and Jamshedji Sorabji. Mr. MacDermott asked for a short remand, stating that he would like the Public Prosecutor to appear in the case. All the accused were arrested on Wednesday night, and liberated on bail. The magistrate adjourned the hearing of the case to Saturday afternoon next, and allowed all the accused to be released on their original bail of Rs. 50 each.

SHARPERS AT THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. Charles Lewis, Travelling Ticket Inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted George D. David, a Native Christian brakesman, in the service of the railway, with cheating one Sidya bin Chanappa, a Canarese lad, on Monday last. It will be remembered that on Tuesday last the Canarese lad was placed before the same Magistrate on the indictment of fraudulently using a railway ticket. In the course of that trial it had transpired that the lad was duped by one of his own countrymen, and given a false ticket for the money received. The lad was acquitted and his Worship suggested that the railway officials should rid the station of such pests and sharpers, who cheated guileless passengers. After the conclusion of the case, it appeared that the Canarese lad was cheated by the present accused, who had acted as interpreter in the case against the lad. Accused having expressed a desire to call two witnesses from Coorla to prove an *alibi* his Worship adjourned the case till to-day.

PROFESSOR JACKSON'S LECTURE.—Last evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Professor Jackson delivered another lecture on the Universe as conceived by Zoroaster and described in the sacred books of the Parsees. Mr. Justice Candy, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided ; and there was a crowded audience of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. The lecturer remarked that the theme of his lecture was a very comprehensive one, and that the ideas regarding it interested every student of the religions of the world. As conceived by Zoroaster, the world was constituted of good and evil spirits, of which they had examples, not only in the Avesta, but in the ancient Pehlvi or Persian texts also. The idea was, moreover, enunciated in the Vendidad, The Bundahis contained a chapter on original creation. Ahramazda was endless light creative and pogressive, Ahriman was ignorance, destruction, and darkness ; and the belief was expressed that the good would ultimately predominate over the evil. The Farwardin Yesht treated of the spirit world. The description in the later Avesta was very much the same as the description in the Bandahis. In concluding his lecture, Professor Jackson cited passages relating to the Creation from second chapter of the Gatha Ustwaiti, in which Zarathushtra questioned Ahura-mazda about the creation of light, the sky, earth, water, wind, &c. The chairman, in moving a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that after Professor Ladd, of the Yati University Professor Jackson was the second to visit India from America. Bombay, it had been remarked, was always ready to accord a warm reception to such distinguished gentlemen ; and the learned judge hoped Professor Jackson would carry home the same pleasing recollection as Professor Ladd had done. They were obliged to him for discoursing to them so lucidly on subjects of deep human thought. His only regret was he had not been able to attend the Professor's other lectures in that hall. Both this vote and that of thanks to the chairman, moved by Mr. R. P. Kakaria, were carried with acclamation. Proffessor Jackson, will deliver his final lecture to-day at 5-15 p. m. at the Framji Cowasji Institute on General Topics connected with the Zoroastrian Religion. Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanji Jamsedji Modi will preside. The Professor leaves Bombay for Madras to-day at 8-30 p. m.

THE SMALLEST HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO MANUFACTURED.

MESSRS MARCKS & Co., Ltd, (the sole Agents for Messrs. Schiedmayer & Soehne, the celebrated manufacturers of Stuttgart) have had manufactured to their design and order a small grand piano which will for the future replace the Square pianos which the manufacturers have discontinued building The new piano is a marvel of tone and power, is fully up to the standard of excellence of the highest grade, and from the test this model has had in one of the hottest stations in India, coupled with the test it was subjected to in a moist heat like Bombay during the last twelve months, it promises to be an unqualified success. It measures 5 ft, in length, and 4ft, 9 in, in breadth. To those in Bombay unable to spare much room for the accommodation of a large piano, the new Small Grand will be a welcome substitute. It will be of great interest, to hundreds of people in Bombay, who possess square pianos by the same manufacturers to know that no more square pianos will be built.

THE 'PALL MALL'S' PARIS CORRESPONDENT DURING THE COMMUNE.

No one affiliated to the 'Pall Mall' ever passed through Paris without looking up the Hon. Dennis Bingham. From first to last, under the early *regime* he was the journal's Paris correspondent, and with his Irish courage and his imperturbable coolness he forwarded his letters, through both the sieges. Many narrow escapes he had, modestly hinted at in his 'Recollections of Paris.' His balcony in the Rue de Tilsit suffered severely from the cannonade of St. Cloud. At this moment of writing I see a shell picked up there, which was transmitted from Bingham by Labouchere. "The Besieged Resident" of the 'Daily News.' The Commune kept a watch on his proceedings, but showed him a certain consideration. Communications between the Arc de Triomphe and the Gare du Nord, whence he smuggled out his letters, were always a task of difficulty and danger ; and in the crisis of the storm and slaughter by the Versailles troops he was shut up for four-and-twenty hours in a house that was bombarded by both sides impartially. For one of the Communist leaders he had a sincere regard, and the chivalrous though mistaken Rossel would have found shelter under his roof had he not mislaid Bingham's visiting card. He starved philosophically through the sieges, but nevertheless his expenses were great. The infraction of a cupboard in a house confided to him by a friend gave him one good Christmas dinner, which he shared hospitably with his crony Hely Bowes of the 'Standard,' and other journalistic "confreres." But the bill of his butcher in the Boulevard Hausmann was a curiosity. It included everything from camel and rhinoceros down to cats and rats—all charged at fancy prices ; and his little "bonne" used to form one of the "queue" each forenoon at the municipality for the beggarly rations of coarse brown bread. In peaceful times Bingham's good nature was grossly abused. He charged himself with all manner of commissions—from sending over cooks and English governesses to consigning grand pianos and *pates de foie gras*. And his habits were so methodical that towards the hour of absinthe, which he never tasted, you knew exactly where to find him. For years the "Cardinal" was his house of call, and there he was to be found seated behind portfolio and inkbottle. As he never drank himself, he was always grateful to a visitor who did something "for the good of the house," and he punctiliously insisted on paying for the "consommation."—From "Some Editors—and Others," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April 1901.

HOLLOWYS OINTMENT AND PILLS. Sure Relief The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment on the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials, resulting from thoroughly assimilated food wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON.)

AN ACCUSED'S PARDON WITHDRAWN AND RESTORED.

IMPERATOR VS. BALA NARASGONDA AND NARAYAN DOWLAT.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who, in January last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced each to transportation for life.

The circumstances of the case are peculiar. The second accused was granted a pardon, which was afterwards withdrawn. The trial proceeded against him by order of the High Court ; he was convicted and sentenced ; and now, by order of the High Court, he has been discharged, it being held that the pardon had not been forfeited.

In November 1900, Mr. Pratt, Sessions Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, made a reference to the High Court in the matter of the second accused Narayen. Mr. Pratt said the accused was committed to his Court with two others by Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, magistrate of Bagalkotte. The accused was tendered a pardon on the 4th September 1900 ; he was examined as a witness on the same day ; but on the 6th, the pardon was withdrawn by the magistrate, and the accused was committed to Mr. Pratt's Court. As it was necessary under section 337 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code that the accused should be examined as a witness in the case, Mr. Prath said the magistrate erred in withdrawing the pardon before the trial in his court had begun, Mr. Pratt requested, therrefore, that the commitment of Narayen should be quashed.

On the 30th November last, Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Whitworth, who considered the reference, passed the following order: ;—The Sessions Judge should proceed with the case. The accused Narayen Dowlat was examined as a viteness by the magistrate, who withdrew the pardon as, in his opinion, the condition on which it was granted was not complied with.

Mr. Pratt, therefore, proceeded with the trial as ordered by the High Court ; and in his judgment delivered on the 19th January last, he said the accused were charged with the offence of murder. On the morning of the 24th August last, the police received information that the deceased Meera had been murdered. His corpse was found lying on a high road with axe wounds on the head and shoulders ; and the head was almost severed from the trunk. Upon the evidence, Mr. Pratt convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to transportation for life. He added in his judgment that at the expiry of the period of appeal, he proposed to move Government to grant a pardon to the second accused. The committing magistrate tendered him a pardon and withdrew it as soon as he had given his evidence on the ground that he had concealed Nimgowda's share in the murder.' It seemed to Mr. Pratt—and with due submission to the ruling of the High Court—it still seemed to him that this procedure was illegal. The Code does not say by whose order a tender of pardon may be withdrawn, or the person to whom pardon has been tendered, ordered to be tried. Section 337 (2) requires, however, that he should be examined as a witness in the case. This could not be done if the tender of pardon was withdrawn before the trial had begun. The inference was that the law intended that the pardon should not be withdrawn by the magistrate but by the Court of Sessions, or at any rate that the order for the trial should not be made until the close of the trial of the other accused. It was obvious that until the close of the trial, all the materials by which the truth of the evidence given could be tested, were not exhausted. Taking this view of the law, he (Mr. Pratt) addressed the High Court to quash the commitment of the second accused, but he was directed to proceed with the trial. Mr. Pratt thought that the evidence given by the second accused was true ; and if that evidence had been given before him, he should not have withdrawn the pardon. The procedure followed, Mr. Pratt remarked, had, therefore, led to this surprising result that he was passing sentence on a man who, he thought, ought that day to be at liberty. The only way out of this "impasse" would be to address Government to give second accused the benefit of the pardon that the magistrate tendered him. But, perhaps, Mr. Pratt added, the High Court might in appeal see its way to reconsider its order aad quash his commitment and conviction.

On the matter coming on again before Mr. Justice Candy and Mr. Justice Fulton, their lordships for reasons given in their judgment, confirmed the conviction of and their sentence passed on the first prisoner ; but reversed the conviction of and the sentence passed on the second accused, Narayan Dawlat, and directed his discharge.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his judgment, said : I concur with Mr. Justice Fulton in holding that the appeal of No. 1, Bala, should be dismissed, and that the conviction of No. 2, Narayen, should be set aside, and that he should be discharged. As I was a party to the order of this court dated the 29th November, 1900, declining to question the commitment of accused Narayen, I may add that the case of Imperatriu vs. Bhau, I. L. R. 23 Bom-493, was not brought to our notice, nor were the numerous cases quoted in Sohoni's Criminal Procedure Code. Whether our order was correct or not we cannot now reconsider it and quash the commitment. But it does not follow that the conviction of Narayan must stand. If it appears that his pardon has not been forfeited under section 339, then obviously it is still in force, and he must be discharged. I agree with the view taken by the Sessions Judge that the pardon has not been forfeited.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his judgment, said : I think that accused No. 1, Bala, has been rightly convicted and that his appeal should be dismissed. As regards accused No. 2, Narayan, I am of opinion that the conviction must be set aside, and that he must be discharged on the ground that it is not proved that the pardon granted to him by the Magistrate has been forfeited under Section 339 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The learned Sessions Judge considered that the Magistrate who had tendered the pardon had no jurisdiction to commit the accused before the close of the trial of the other accused. In this view the Judge is supported by the decision of this Court in Imperatrix *vs.* Bhau, I.L.R. XXIII. Bom. 493. But so far as the present case is concerned the matter has been settled by the order of this Court of the 30th November 1900 and cannot be reopened. (Imp. *vs.* Fox. I. L. R. X. Bom. 176.) For the purposes of this case, then the commitment must be held to be good ; and on the general question of the proper construction of Section 337 it is sufficient to point out that I do not wish to be understood as concurring in the decision in Imperatrix *vs.* Bhau. The section says that every person, accepting a tender undor this Section, shall be examined as a witness in the case and I am doubtful whether it is correct to treat the word "case" as equivalent to "trial." A person, accepting a pardon, who is examined in the committal proceedings, may be said without inaccuracy to be examined in the case : and it is not by any means certain that the legislature was referring to his examination at the trial in the Sessions Court, when it said that he shall be examined in the case. In many instances, it would obviously be unsafe for the Magistrates to hold that such person had forfeited his pardon until the trial of the co-accused had been concluded, but in other cases the perjury before the Magistrate might be so clear and palpable as to make it useless to delay the committal. It seems to me, therefore, impossible to lay down any rule applicable to all cases to determine at what stage it is expedient to commit an accused, who has, in the opinion of the Magistrate, forfeited his pardon ; and I am inclined to think that the legislature, by using a general term like "case" instead of the word "trial," meant to abstain from laying down any such rule. It will be observed that in Section 339 the word "withdrawn" in the former Code has disappeared and been replaced by the word "forfeited." As the law now stands, the question is whether the accused has forfeited his pardon by some act of his own —not whether the Majistrate has validly withdrawn it. This question is one of fact on which it is clear that the Magistrate may hold one opinion and the Sessions Court another just as may happen on any other question of fact at issue in the case. The Sessions Court has to determine for itself on the evidence before it whether the pardon has been forfeited, for if not the accused who has accepted such pardon cannot be tried. Here the Sessions Judge thought that Narayan was not proved to have wilfully concealed anything essential or to have given false evidence different on this point from the Magistrate who thought that he had given false evidence and therefore committed him. I agree with the Sessions Judge, There may be some suspicion against Nimgowda, but the evidence does not disclose any case against him in regard to which it can be said with any certainty that Narayan has wilfuly concealed anything essential or given false evidence, His conviction therefore must be reversed and he must be discharged.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha, presiding.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

Mr. Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismail moved that the monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of February 1901 be recorded. The report showed that during the month out of 343 patients 84 persons were cured, 124 died and 135 remained in the Hospital. The motion was agreed to.

PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe moved that the memorandum from the Commissioner, regarding the expenditure incurred on plague operations from the 1st April to the 31st December 1900 be recorded.

Dr. Cowasji Hormasji seconded the proposition and it was carried.

VICTORIA SWIMMING BATH.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—"I have the honour to state that Mr. K. M. Shroff has applied to me on behalf of the Proprietors and Committee of the Victoria Swimming Bath, constructed on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Back Bay Swimming Bath, for permission to construct a septic tank for the reception of sewage from the premises which will empty into the Bay. As there is no objection to grant the permission asked for, I request the necessary sanction of the Corporation".

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Dinshaw Master, the necessary sanction was granted.

THE WORK OF DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved that the reports from the Divisional Health Officers for the quarter ending the 31st December 1900 be recorded. Dr. Master said that the complaints about the cleansing of the cesspools still continued, and immediate steps should be taken to remedy the complaint. He referred to the report on the subject, made last year, and said nothing had been done. He complained of laxity in supplying reports asked for and said that when a report about dustbins was asked for they were told there was not a single dustbin in the city, whereas there was at least one opposite the Municipal Office. The Corporation should not be trifled with in this manner.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curshetji seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H Sukhia said that there was greater necessity for scavengers and scavenging carts than for the Health Officers themselves, He drew attention to Dr. Cayley's remarks about the Floral Fountain and that in the Elphinstone Circle being breeding places for the malarial mosquito and said this indicated that the fountains were not kept properly clean. He, however, denied that the inhabitants of Elphinstone Circle had more malaria than people in other parts of the City. Referring to the question of the analysis of ghee, he said the annual expenditure of the Health Department was lakhs of rupees and out of that they ought to pay a chemist. If not one of the Divisional Health Officers must be a chemist himself or leave the place at once. The high infant mortality indicated in Dr. Shroff's report was highly discreditable to the City. Some of the Health Officers' reports were mere essays. Some of them dealt with phthisis and told them what they had already learned, apart from that the reports were nothing. They wanted real manual work from their Divisional Health Officers, they didn't want table work at all. Phthisis and other diseases were not only dependent upon the Sanitary state of Bombay, but much more upon bad drinking water. Referring to Dr. Venis' report he observed that he suggested certain means for preventing the spread of phthisis and this, he said, was what they wanted. In the overcrowded quarters had anything been done to secure open spaces ? Dr. Venis pointed out that there was a great need for more scavanging carts.

Dr. Katrak said that when he moved the appointment of the Divisional Health Officers and that they should furnish reports he little thought that those resorts would swell to thirty pages and give rise to such lengthy discussion. They could not expect that all the reports would be full of practical suggestions. He drew attention to the statement of Dr. Venis about keeping the surface soil dry. The hobby of the Drainage Department was that all the evils of the City were due to the raising of the level of subsoil water until they got a report from Mr. Santo Crimp. He was gratified to find that Dr. Venis accepted the view of Mr, Santo Crimp that if they wanted to dry the soil all efforts should be made to dry it from the surface and not by deep drainage. In regard to the expansion of the City northwards the speaker suggested that, pending a complete sewerage system being carried out, superficial drainage should be adopted in those districts.

Haji Yoosaf Haji Ismail suggested that manufacturers of ghee adulterated with animal fat in Bombay which was largely exported to Persia and Arabia, should be forced to take licenses.

The report was then adopted.

AMENDMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT. MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS' COSTS.

Mr. Cuffe moved in accordance with a recommendation of the Standing Committee that the Commissioner be empowered to arrange a compromise with the Municipal Solicitors in regard to their bill of costs for preparing Amendments of the Bombay Municipal Act.

Mr. Cuffe said members were in possession of the report of the Sub-Committee and no doubt would agree that the course now suggested should be adopted. The work done by the Solicitors was very important.

Mr. Lund seconded the motion.

Mr. S. D. Khote said the Municipal Solicitors ought to have known the law and have come to the Corporation for sanction for the costs over Rs. 10,000, which they estimated as the cost of the work. He opposed the motion and urged that the solicitors should be left to take what action they liked.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. Sakia also opposed the motion.

Mr. Mehta took exception to the remark of Mr. Cuffe that the work was of a very important character. So far as the Corporation were concerned they did not want the ideas of other people for the purpose of amending the Act, however able Counsel and Solicitors might be. The ideas of the amendments must proceed from the Corporation themselves and not according to what Solicitors. or Counsel sitting in their chambers might think fit. Further it was not for the Corporation to draft legal bills. That was done by Government. All the Corporation had to do was to point out the changes required. The whole difficulty arose from misunderstanding on the part of members of the Corporation who got up from time to time and said certain changes were required. They had now a bill which they must pay. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, as a member of the Committee on the subject came to the conclusion that there had, been considerable misapprehension as to the manner in which the work had been done, The Sub-Committee pointed out three courses that were open to the Corporation in this matter, The first was to go to law, the second was to refer the matter to arbitration and the third was to make a compromise, The Committee recommended that the latter course should be adopted and he had no doubt that a reasonable compromise would be made.

The Commissioner in the course of an explanation said Mr. Mehta might be right in saying that the work was not such as should have been entrusted to the Municipal Solicitors, but that did not affect the question of its importance. He pointed out that the matter began when plague was very severe and it was thought that the Act needed amendment. The work was really of a very important character and there was not the least doubt that it did not refer only to a few sections, but practically covered the whole ground of the Act. Since the act of 1888 was passed there had been a great deal of progress in Sanitary and other matters and it was desirable that the law should correspond. He would like to know Mr. Khote's authority for the statement that the Municipal Solicitors estimated the cost of the work at Rs. 10,000. So far as he understood he said it would be a very long and arduous work. The Municipal Solicitors were given a special piece of work to do and they went on doing it perfectly "bona fide" ; and for that reason, if for no other, it was very desirable that the matter should not be taken into Court. The Commissioners from time to time might have been in fault in the matter, but it was purely a matter of misunderstanding. If either Mr Snow or he (Mr. Harvey) had been in charge of the matter during the whole time they would have made inquiries when the Counsel, Mr. Jardine, was engaged.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master said that he was not at all satisfied with the explanation of the Municipal Commissioner. From time to time the Corporation had expressed their opinion that the Commissioner should not spend more than the grants sanctioned in the budget. It often happened that the next officer would try to throw the responsibility on the shoulders of the previous officer.

The Commissioner : I must take exception to that remark.

Dr. Master said it was not his intention to impute that Mr. Harvey wanted to throw the responsibility in this matter on his predecessor in office, Mr. Snow.

The motion was adopted.

SALARY OF DR. TURNER.

On the motion of Mr. Cuffe, sanction was given to the salary of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer, from the 1st February 1901, the date on which he resigned his previous appointment, to the 23rd February 1901, the date on which he assumed charge, being paid from savings in the budgetted salary of the appointment of the Executive Health Officer, and also Rs. 900 be given to meet the cost of Dr. Turner's first-class passage to India.

TAXATION OF CYCLES.

The Commissioner reported that for the quarter ending 31st December 1900, the following number of bicycles and tricycles were taxed, and the amount of tax levied was Rs, 2,767;—A. Ward 500 bicycles B. 25; C. 145 ; D. 423 ; E. 152 ; F 39 ; G. 25; total 1,384 ; there were 9 tricycles, of which 2 were in A. Ward 5 in D. 1 in F. and one in G. Ward.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Wadia the report was recorded.

THE COMMISSIONER'S FURLOUGH.

Mr. P M Mehta moved that the Government resolution, sanctioning one year's furlough to the Municipal Commissioner from the 4th May 1901 be recorded. Mr. Mehta said that the interests of this Municipality had never been in safer hands than in the hands of Mr. Harvey, whether he worked in this municipality or whether he worked in the City Improvement. They had perfect confidence in the straightforward and independent manner in which Mr. Harveyd had taken care of all Municipal interests. His (Mr. Mehta's) regret was that Mr. Harvey had not been able to continue his service a little longer at present, as then they would have been able to show their appreciation of his services by raising his salary to Rs. 3,000, as fixed by the Act.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,562 tons, Captain W Britten, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain T E Smith, arrived in harbour yesetrday, from Moulmein, 4th April, with a cargo of rice and timber and 4 deck passengers.

THE s s Westminister Bridge, 2,503 tons, Captain J E Pallister, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Akyab, 6th April, with a cargo of rice, and Mr G T Bell as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE Japan Steam-ship Co's s s Muke Maru, 2,080 tons Captain M Yagi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, 16th March, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Pitts, Mr C H Thompson, Mr J Knox, Mr D B Hutchinson and 2 deck.

THE BISN Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut General Sir Robert Low, C B, Captain Baynes, A-D-C, Mr Bell, Mr and Mrs Jones and 2 infants, Mr and Mrs Van Sinneh, Sergt Gorman, wife and 5 children, 5 natives and 80 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 18.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Clive		Warden			R I Marine
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Unamina (barque)	702	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Fermnoor	1992	William			Bombay Co
Rajput	3615	Creebin			T M & Co
Mandovy		Rego			Port. Guntoat
Onda	3410	Stunt			M M & Co
Foreric	2595	White			M M & Co
Knarisbo	2019	Tyson			Bombay Co
Wardha	2563	Britten			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			M M & Co
Bombay	2010	Monat			A Montochoff & Co
Patrick Stewart.		Tindall	At Sea		I G T S
Henzada	1341	Howeden			M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cook			P & O Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Clyde	2198	Valentine	London	20-4	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK,

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Red Sea	21-4	B & P S N Co
B	Florida	2050	Chapman			A Montocheff & Co
C	Kelvindale	2000	Bradley	Port Said		W A G & Co
D	Ismaila	3381	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
N	Arabia	2330	Read	Havre	20-4	W & A G & Co
O	Borneo	2100	Raicich	Genoa	20-4	W& A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Bahaduri	829	Breurs	Mangalore	19-4	Shepd & Co
Courland	992	Miller	Jamnagar	18-4	Do
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownagar	20-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
3	Independent	1841	Anfosso	Venice	26-4	C Boggiano
5	W Bridge	2208	Pallister			W & A G & Co
6	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	23-4	P & O S N Co
8	Imani	2979	Peabody	Antwerp	20-4	K N & Co
9	Barbara	2414	Voss	Liverpool	30-4	J Mackintosh
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	20-4	P & O Co
11	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Westminister Bridge s	Pallister	Akyab, April 6
18	Sirdhana s	Smith	Maulmein, April 4
	Muke Maru s	Yagi	Yokohama, Mar 16
	Simla s	Bamber	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kilwa s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Ellora s	Achdeacon	Persian Gulf
	Grosvenor (barque)	Boys	Mauritius
	Wardha s	Britten	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Kelvindale, entered for loading yesterday for London, Hamburg, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Lucknow s—15 bales paper, H Abdoolally ; 10 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co ; 55 cases whisky, and 23 cases rum. D Cowasjee.

Nubia s—59 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Australia s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Egypt s—5 cases whisky, H J Rustomjee and Co ; 5 cases photo materials, B Sakharam and Co.

Socotra s—5 cases photo chemicals, B Sakharam and Co.

Caledonia s—27 packages papers, envelopes, &c, H Abdoolally ; 28 cases provision, Minocher Kooka and Sons ; 47 cases oilmenstores, D Cowasjee ; 15 cases whisky, Phipson and Co ; 31 cases confectionery, Tyabjee and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Stanley Hall s—100 cases brandy, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—151 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 35 cases brandy, Phipson and Co ; 30 cases brandy, H Merwanjee ; 125 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Rudelsburg s—500 boxes candles, Owen and Okell.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudelsburg s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Gopaljee Megjee ; 30 cases whisky, and 10 drums rectified spirit, H J Rustomjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Barbara s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3,900 cwt castorseed, 1,001 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 147 cwt turmeric, 10 cwt cajutuis, N Meance and Co ; 47 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co. ; 2 cases Indian silk piece goods, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreric s—1,005 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Imani s—160 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co ; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kelvindale s—2,991 cwts rapeseed and 999 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Borneo s—3,001 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Independent s—4,010 dwt castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mazagon s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 500 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co ; 500 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham.

Bengal s—16 bales twist, Talati and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 19th April.

1. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club, at 6-45 p.m. to-day.
2. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters without delay.
3. The Proficiency Examination will take place on Monday next, the 22nd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m. Dress :—Drill order without arms, putties not to be worn
4. Leave of absence for 6 months from this date is granted to Gunner J. A. Kirkbride.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p. m. to-day, the 19th Instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers,—Mess Dress Red or White.

For N C Officers and Volunteers,—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

AN OFFER—
UNPARALLELED.

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of All Brands.

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Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

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Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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MORNING AND NOON
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HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1105—Framjee and D—Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and another—Crawford B and Co part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Russel.

Contested Matters in Chambers

To speak to the minutes of Decree.

757-59—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damoderdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Thakurdas and Co, Ardesair H D and Co.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

WITH the exception of a brisk fall at Jeypore, the pressure has changed by small amounts in all districts. The distribution is very irregular and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The only large variations noticeable in the day and night temperatures are—Maximum 8° to 9° in defect at Delhi, Lahore, Sirsa and Jhansi, and 5° in excess at Colombo, Ahmednagar and Malegaon; minimum 5° to 7° in defect at Khandwa, Ajmere and Sirsa, and 7° in excess at Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Nagpur and Akola and the lowest 59° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy in several places.

About a quarter of an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo and light showers at Mangalore.

The weather continues fine and settled over nearly the whole country. The weather is favourable for local rain in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah ...inches	29·752
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78·0
Dew Point ...	75·8
Relative humidity of Air...	0·763
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	90·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)...	78·0
General Directions of wind* ...NNW, N, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	193

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—April 17.	
10 p.m. ...	82·1
THURSDAY—April 18.	
8 a.m. ...	72·3
10 a.m. ...	76·3
2 p.m. ...	88·4
4 p.m. ...	87·3

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A SON OF AFRICA, a Romance. By Anna Countesse de Bremount.
A SOLDIER OF THE KING: Being some passages in the Life of Mr. John Gifford. By Dora M. Jones.
THE WIZARD'S KNOT. By WM BARRY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TYNDALE-BISCOE—April 10, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Mrs C E Tyndale Biscoe, of a son.

WATSON—April 12, at Arni, North Arcot, the wife of F T Watson, Civil Apothecary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McMULLIN—WHALEY—April 10, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Agra, by the Rev Father Angelo, O C, James Stephen McMullin, Station Master, Etawah, son of W E McMullin, late of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to Alice Eugenie, daughter of A B Whaley, Station Master, Tundla.

DEATHS.

COMLEY—April 13, at Bhamun Tea Estate, Assam, Herbert Osmond, second son of Dr and Mrs J M Comley, aged 24 years and 9 months.

POOL—April 12, at Champion Reef, Kolar, Agusta Bessie, the beloved wife of W G Pool, aged 24 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1901.

THE CONDITION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S despatch summarising the situation in South Africa does not reveal a more alarming state of affairs than was anticipated. It is useless to deny, he says, according to our telegram, that the last half year has been one of retrogression both materially and morally. Any other result was impossible. The free development of either trade, agriculture or mining was impracticable when every other man was under arms and the police had so many calls on them for service at the front they were unable to devote much time to the suppression and prevention of crime which would otherwise have been their duty. The state of things reported by Sir Alfred Milner was inevitable. The attention of every Department was diverted by the War and there was neither a public office nor a private institution which was not deprived of the services of some of its principals. The War made claims on all sections of the community and upon all interests. It swallowed up funds that might otherwise have been devoted to purposes having for their object the material and moral development of the country. It is, however, of no use to cry over spilt milk and we are glad to find that although in impaired health and with the necessity for a change forced upon him the High Commissioner takes an optimistic view of the future. South Africa, like India, has great recuperative powers and Sir Alfred calculates that it will not take many years to repair the economic ravages of the war. Sir Alfred is not alone in this opinion, but on the other hand there are many who calculate that South Africa has been thrown back at least half a century. They are dreamers. Every week large numbers of men are being carried out to South Africa, men who are for the most part among the best and most efficient of their class. As Mr. Chamberlain pointed out in his recent speech at Kensington, when affairs have quieted down, from British ports will be sent tens of thousands of the best and most energetic of the population for employment in the mines, in manufactures and other industries, in every kind of business, and the movement once begun, progress will be rapid. South Africa will furnish the outlet for the overcrowded population at home, already impatient to get out. Without this influx of men the recuperative power of South Africa was great. With them it will be vastly greater.

The Loyalists, Sir Alfred says, are "sick to death" of the war—an inelegant if expressive term. Perhaps none other so completely conveys their true feelings. Many have been ruined. But there are few ruins that are not capable of restoration, and it will be Sir Alfred's duty to direct that work. A herculean task, Mr. Paul Botha called it, and doubtless he is right, for in the work of restoration that of the Boer ruins will also be taken in hand. No modern war has been prosecuted with greater humanity and more generous observance of the laws of war and we are such a gloriously magnanimous and forgiving race that we shall treat our late enemies as though they were our oldest supporters and friends. We, in Bombay, will cheer the Boer prisoners when they arrive here next week, and they—except the more clod-headed children of the veldt—will cheer us, for they know they can rely on us for magnanimity in our after-dealings with their conquered country. Mr. Paul Botha only the other day told his countrymen that he looked forward with steadfast hope to the days when we shall set the strength of our hand and all the best of our brain to make South Africa from the Cape to the Zambezi into one harmonious whole, in which in a few years' time there will be no discord between Boer and Englishman. England made mistakes in the past. In the work of making "South Africa indisputably and for ever one country under the British flag" those mistakes will not be repeated. Pro-English Boers, who abound, in the true spirit of friendliness remind us of our former errors. Paul Botha was not far wrong when he said that the weak and spasmodic policy of the past made the Boer distrustful and contemptuous of British statesmen. Says he:—"One day England blew hot and the next cold. One moment she insisted on swallowing us, and next moment she insisted on disgorging us. For example, the Orange Free State was declared British territory because a Governor said, 'You can never escape British jurisdiction.' Then we were abandoned because the next Governor said 'the country was a howling wilderness.' The Transvaal was annexed, and Sir Garnet Wolseley declared: 'The rivers will sooner run back in their course than that England will give up the Transvaal.' Shortly after that the Transvaal was retroceded, 'after Majuba,' because the British Ministry said, 'We have been unjust in annexing this country.' It is the jerky hand on the reins which makes us jib." Yet he is not slow to declare his conviction that under no other than the British flag is peace and prosperity possible for South Africa.

The renascence of South Africa is to be directed by Sir Alfred Milner who has just reported on its retrogression. Under his guidance the preliminary steps, at least, towards the repair of the economic ravages of the War, will be taken. Those who ask for justice and fairness are anxious that Sir Alfred shall be spared to them. Those who wish for more, and fear the consequences of their disloyalty, cry for his removal. Unless the indisposition which has necessitated his visit to England dictates his retirement we rejoice to learn that he will continue to fill the important office as head of affairs in British South Africa, now so largely augmented. It is only fit and proper that he should. He has had to work out the toughest problem ever presented to a Colonial Governor and he has had, as his colleagues at Oxford predicted, a most brilliant and most honourable career. Mr. G. C. Noel told us the other day that the strain of his four years in South Africa has aged him. He marvelled that it had not also soured him or ruffled a temperament naturally equable and sunny, and he added Sir Alfred might to-day be writing, as Frere wrote to Mr. R. W. Herbert from the ruins of his work wrought by williing hands at home: "I shall never lose my interest in South Africa, and may, perhaps, yet do her good service before I die. But I am not made of cast iron, either body or soul and it is weary work always up-hill against the collar. A puppy dog in Bond-street, or Fleet-street, is bigger and stronger than any elephant in Africa and I may do more real good 'havering' to members, or writing answers at the Athenæum to such genial critics as Morley and Blachford, than by writing despatches here, which, except yourself and a very few others, no one reads for any purpose but to frame indictments." But this is so no longer. Sir Alford has an advantage which Sir Bartle Frere never enjoyed in a strong Colonial Secretary to support him, who is with him in everything he does for the pacification and development of the valuable colonies over whose destinies he presides. The machinations of Pro-Boer Committees at home and the South African Conciliation Committee in the colonies are at present a stumbling block, but their efforts can be neutralised if the South African Vigilance Committee, which represents the loyal inhabitants, Dutch as well as English of the old and the new colonies. All that this Committee asks for is no more than can be safely given—that the greatest care shall be exercised in appointing officials, that the men selected shall be thoroughly versed in the requirements of the country and in the character of the people, that immigration under a carefully planned Government scheme for state-aided colonisation shall be encouraged and that a Supreme Court of Appeal for South Africa shall be established. These are schemes the principle of which has already been affirmed and the restoration of South Africa could not begin upon a sounder basis. The task may be herculean, but it is not impossible. In the towns the population, Dutch as well as English, is overwhelmingly loyal to England and that is an encouraging feature of the case. It need not necessarily take long to convert the misguided people in the country districts. But however obstinate they may prove and however prolonged may be the active opposition of De Wet and his followers, the establishment of South Africa "indisputably and for ever one country under the British flag" is within measureable distance.

THE ROYAL TOUR. WHILE we regret that it has not been possible for their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to include a visit to India in the programme of their tour we can congratulate Ceylon on its good fortune and on the heartiness of the reception which the Islanders gave to the Royal Visitors. The visit of the Duke of Cornwall to Ceylon will be as memorable as was that of his father in 1875, while it has the further interest that on this occasion the Heir Apparent is accompanied by the future Queen. Once before the "Sailor Prince" visited the Island of Spices, but the reception given to the heir to the Crown must eclipse the recollection of that given to Prince George nineteen years ago. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the Private Secretary to His Royal Highness, in his pleasant diary of the voyage of the "Ophir" from Malta to Colombo, describing the brilliant spectacle in the harbour of Malta when the Royal Squadron left, observed that they were not likely to see anything so fine again. The display at Malta had all the grandeur that the presence of the Mediterranean squadron could lend it. But it will be interesting to note Sir Donald's impressions of the scenes which the Royal Visitors looked upon during their stay at Colombo and Kandy. We can appreciate the brilliance and the enthusiasm which met the Duke and Duchess in Ceylon, because they are an earnest of the reception that awaits their Royal Highnesses when they decide to visit India. In replying to the addresses of welcome presented to him on landing by the Legislative Council, the Municipality and the Chamber of Commerce His Royal Highness spoke briefly but happily, his three short speeches being reminiscent of that quality of felicitously saying the right thing that especially distinguishes the utterances of King Edward. The scenery, the prosperity and the loyality of Ceylon were equally extolled in the cordial response which the Duke made to the words of welcome addressed to him. So far as the tour has extended it has been a triumphal progress. Nothing quite like this journey of a future Sovereign to the points of an Empire embracing the globe has ever been known in history before and it appeals to the imagination so strongly that we might be pardoned if tempted to indulge in excesses of enthusiasm. It is, however, a sign of Imperial strength that we can watch the course of the "Ophir" without losing our heads in an intoxication of sentiment. The feeling we have is a calm sense of power which we know will be made stronger yet by the links which this Royal tour will forge. In detail the journey of the illustrious visitors is being most admirably managed. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the Private Secretary to the Duke of Cornwall, has had an experience which especially qualifies him for the duties with which he is charged. He was Private Secretary to two Viceroys of India, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne and in 1891 he accompanied the Czarevitch on his Indian tour. Sir Arthur Bigge, who also accompanies their Royal Highnesses was until the death of Her late Majesty, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria.

BOMBAY CRICKET GROUNDS. WITH the near approach of the cricket season cricketers in Bombay are exercised in mind as to the future of the national game as far as they are personally concerned. With most of the available space on the Cooperage being gradually absorbed by the Bombay Improvement Trust for building purposes and only a very small portion left on which it is possible to find pitches, several clubs are faced with the alternative of either giving up the game altogether or endeavouring to find a suitable spot for a pitch on the Oval. The outlook for these groundless clubs is certainly none too promising as even supposing the Oval were large enough to accommodate all the clubs requiring grounds it is in its present state far too rough for cricket. The players whose lot it was to play on it last season, and who will perforce have to do so again this, cannot look back with any degree of pleasure to their experiences, and as none of the clubs using the Oval are in a sufficiently flourishing condition financially to put it in order the form of their members is not likely to roach a very high standard as far as Indian cricket goes. To put the Oval in anything like good order for cricket would mean a heavy outlay, as the whole ground would have to be practically returfed and, moreover, permission would first have to be obtained from the Improvement Trust which we imagine would not be readily forthcoming. The game during the last few years has shown a tendency to deteriorate among European players in Bombay and there can be no question that this is due in a great measure to the increasing difficulties clubs have in securing good grounds. Bombay cricket has fallen upon evil days and there is a likelihood that in the course of time the only cricket that will be played will be by the Gymkhana and the three native Gymkhanas who are fortunate enough to possess grounds of their own.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY. THE influence of the hot weather on plague in Bombay City is again seen in a gradual subsiding of the mortality returns. In Bombay the disease has always declined in the hot weather but it is erroneous to imagine plague is at all confined to time or season. In this Presidency it is certain that plague has appeared in any and every kind of climatic condition—Bombay in cold weather; Karachi at the beginning of the hot season; Dharwar throughout the rainy months; Kathiawar at the close of the hot weather; and Poona at any and every season. As, however, plague has commenced to subside it may be reasonably assumed that it will continue to decline as the hot season advances, and it is also satisfactory to note there has been a marked diminution in the number of fatal cases in Calcutta and in other cities in Northern India. In Bombay the disease continues to claim numerous victims in Byculla, Warli, Mahim and Parel, but in other areas it has declined. In Byculla Parel and Mazagon 90 persons died of remittent fever out of a total of 226 for the City The deaths from diseases of the lungs have lessened, and the birth-rate continues to improve. Plague in Karachi is mainly confined to the City, but unfortunately shows no indication of losing its virulence. In Thana, Kolhapur and Dharwar it is unchanged; the deaths in Khandesh only number 50 as compared with 80 for the previous week; and the only serious advance in the mofussil is in Cutch State where there were 131 cases and 93 deaths, as compared with 67 and 51 for the previous seven days.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay, accompanied by Captain C. E. Baynes, A.-D.-C., returned to Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Quetta, by the British India steamer Simla, and landed at the Apollo Bunder. General Low, accompanied by his A.-D.-C., left for Poona, *en route* to Mahableshwar, from the Victoria Terminus, by the 11 o'clock train, last night. His arrival and departure were private.

THE Corporation at their meeting, yesterday, further discussed the question of payment of the costs incurred by the Municipal Solicitors in preparing Amendments to the Municipal Act. The work has been protracted, the solicitors engaged counsel and the costs have mounted up accordingly, to the great surprise of the Corporation. The Standing Committee recommended that the Commissioner should endeavour to arrange a compromise and this the Corporation ultimately agreed to.

MR. E. PINHEY, has been appointed Executive Engineer, Karachi Canals District.

MR. D. G. WALLER, I.C.S., on Famine duty in the Poona District, has been appointed a first-class magistrate.

MR. R. J. KENT, Assistant Engineer, on return from privilege leave acts as Executive Engineer, Western Nara.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. China, with the outward Mails of the 12th instant, left Suez at 3 a. m yesterday.

CAPT. T. JACKSON, I. M. S., has been appointed Civil-Surgeon, Panch Mahals, and continues to act as Civil-Surgeon of Nasik.

MR. W. H. J. WILKINSON, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at 6. a. m. on Wednesday.

MR. R. D. PRIOR, M.A., Educational Inspector, Central Division, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

LIEUT.-COL. C. F. WILLIS, I. M. S, becomes Civil-Surgeon, Broach, but continues to do duty as Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

REV. W. W. BAILLIE, B.A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been granted three months' privilege leave, from the 15th instant, or subsequently.

MAJOR W. H. BURKE, I.M.S., has been appointed Surgeon, Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, vice Lieut.-Col. Henderson.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 16 was 1,667 giving a death-rate of 109·62 per annum per thousand as against 132·82 the corresponding period of last year, and 78·00 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 243 died from fevers; 681, plague; 6, small-pox; 5, measles; 3, cholera; 143, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 191, affections of the respiratory organs; 46, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 42, still-born; 93, old age and debility; 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 50; Brahmin, 46; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 13; Hindu, of other caste, 1,006; Hindu low caste, 158; Musalman, 286; Parsee, 29, Jew, 7; Native Christian, 54; Eurasian, 4; European, 6; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown castes, 3. The total number of births was 265, as against 198 the corresponding period of last year, and 172 the average over the past five years.

IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

GENERAL SIR HARRY N. D. PRENDERGAST, V.C.

I WAS born in 1834, and entered Addiscombe College as a cadet in 1852, where I was distinguished at cricket and football, at fencing, boxing, and sword play, in foot races on the flat and over hurdles, winning eventually the champion's trophy for athletics.

In 1854 I joined the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham. Having completed the courses of survey, field works, and civil engineering, I embarked for India, and, on landing at Madras in October, 1856, I was gazetted Second-Lieutenant of Engineers. A month later I became Acting-Adjutant under Colonel Sir Arthur Cotton, the eminent engineer of Indian irrigation works.

The Colonel was absorbed in engineering projects, so the officer of suitable rank who could with least inconvenience be spared from the public works department, was selected as commanding engineer of Havelock's division of the Persian Expeditionary Force. When I expressed my desire to go the Colonel said, "Certainly, you are no good!" He qualified the expression forty years later by saying that he only meant that I had no experience on irrigation works. I embarked with the B Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners in January, 1857, and took part in the bombardment of Mohammura and the defeat of the Persian army.

On returning to India we found Bombay in a ferment, caused by the news of wide spreading mutiny in Bengal. The B Company volunteered for service, and joined General Woodburn's force at Aurungabad. There and elsewhere we attended execution parades, at which sepoys were blown away from guns, or shot, according to their deserts. The loyalty of some of the troops in Aurungabad had yet to be proved; an officer warned me not to go near the lines of his regiment because the men were a bit nervous, and might shoot me. During the Malwa campaign, the adjutant of a cavalry corps told me that when I required an escort for reconnoitring, he always carefully selected men who, he thought, would not kill me. I must say that the troopers always behaved admirably when I was with them, or saw them in action. The brigade relieved Assurghur and Indore.

After the rainy season I was attached as Assistant Field Engineer to a column under a gallant major who sang Irish melodies charmingly, but was not used to war. On October 22nd, 1857, at 7 a.m., the force was halted in column of route on high ground about a mile east of the strong Fort of Dhar. The enemy, issuing from the Fort, began to threaten us. I was the only mounted Staff officer, and the Major declined to do anything, because his orders were to remain where he was and wait for orders. From the sound of the firing we learnt that the Brigadier was in action two or three miles to our left rear. The enemy advanced sturdily.

At last the Major deployed into line, Dragoons on the right, Irregular Cavalry on the left, and other corps according to seniority from right to left. Infantry skirmishers were thrown out, but the enemy continued to advance, and presently, casulties having occurred among the Native Cavalry, Captain Orr, on his own responsibility, moved his regiment from the left, where it was of no use, and reinforced the right of the line. I was then sent by the Major, who did not recognise the motive for Orr's manœuvre, to order the Dragoons to charge the Irregular Cavalry if they misbehaved, to order the 86th and Sappers to charge the Native Infantry in case of misconduct, and to warn the Artillery to fire on any troops that might waver.

All this being comfortably arranged we beat the enemy handsomely; the Dragoon and Irregulars raced into action and routed the hostile cavalry that attempted to turn our right flank, at the same time the Brigadier defeated the force opposed to him. All the troops engaged did their duty right well.

This affair was the prelude to the seige of Dhar, a very interesting operation. The weather was delightful, the scenery charming, and the success of the engineering works complete. The north and part of the western sides of the Fort were protected by a great lake; the Fort itself was built of ashlar work, the walls at the place where the breach was made being thirty-four feet high.

We erected four batteries on a ridge west of the fort, the breaching battery being 263 yards from the wall. The Sappers behaved splendidly in mending the embrasures in broad daylight when the enemy's fire was so hot that the Artillery men could not serve the guns. There was hearty good fellowship among the officers of all arms, and I shall never forget the pleasant suppers at the Sapper mess which was only a servant's tent close to the breaching battery, where grilled bones were served at midnight to the music of the salvoes from the breaching guns and replies from the Fort. The work in the trenches was very hard during the ten days and nights of the siege, and the responsibility was great as I was second in seniority of the Engineers present, but these were compensated for by the capture of the Fort and sweetened by the receipt of £300 prize-money, though I was only a second lieutenant.

During the march from Dhar, as native clerks could not be trusted I was employed to copy and make precis of correspondence for Colonel (afterwards Sir Henry) Durand; thus I had an opportunity to appreciate the wisdom and courage of the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, and to learn the project of the campaign.

One day the Commanding Engineer asked me what all those letters I had been writing were about. I jokingly said: "Only orders to the Colonel's tailor and bootmaker, and such thing." "That's not the work for an Engineer officer!" he said, and off he went to complain. The Colonel was much amused and pleased with my reticence.

An excellent map of the country round Mundissore, which I had brought with me and no one else possessed, was of great value to the authorities, and brought me to notice.

On November 22nd, 1858, Stuart's brigade being encamped in a valley three to four miles south of Mundissore, the enemy advanced to attack and drove in the outlying picquets. Lieutenants Clerk and Dew and I with a handful of cavalry from their picquets charged the masses of hostile infantry with the effect of checking them till our cavalry and artillery could come into action. I believe that Hungerford's Battery of Horse Artillery and the 14th Light Dragoons followed our lead, and galloped over the confused horde of rebels. I remember hearing the rumbling of the guns' wheels and the clatter of hoofs, and I know that I joined the third Hyderabad Cavalry, to which Dew and a few Dragoons had attached themselves. At one time we were threatened by the enemy's cavalry, but they did not charge home; when they turned. I noted a fine dun horse in their ranks and rode for him. The rider apparently knew the locality, for he headed towards a little walled village, suddenly pulled up, sprang to the ground, and, using his saddle as a rest for his musket, he fired, and his friends in the village also gave me such a volley at a few yards range, that I felt sure that the horse was not worth the trouble I was taking. Later in the day, I was shot close to the heart by a brave Rohilla, who reserved his fire till I was so near to him that the flash of his musket burnt my hand and coat.

Two Dragoons on lame horses were told off to escort me to camp. Like good fellows, they cheered me with yarns about their adventures. One of them described, how, in a "melee" a bloomin' fool of an officer not only let off a man whom he might have cut down, but actually called out that the fellow was only a bheesty (water-carrier). "I d——d soon cut off half the beggar's head," he added. This story I know was true, because I was the officer.

As we walked our horses towards camp, we came to a place strewn with corpses, and my escort dismounted to search for valuable arms or other trophies, while I went on slowly alone. Being somewhat faint, I had handed my sword to one of the men. Presently, whizz! whizz! came bullets past me, so I drew my revolver and rode for my assailants—a group of men hidden in some green crop. Only three barrels of my revolver would go off, so, having fired them, I retired, leaving the foe to be dealt with by some Dragoons who happened to be near.

The Brigade was in action for three consecutive days, November 22nd, 23rd and 24th, '57, with the result that Mundissore was taken and the Shahzada's army was defeated so that Neemuch was relieved and Stuart's Brigade returned to Mhow, where it was incorporated in the Central Indian Field Force, commanded by Sir Hugh Rose.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIR A. MILNER ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, April 17.

The Blue book publishes a despatch of Sir A. Milner, dated 6th February, summarizing the situation and in which he says it is useless to deny that the last half year has been one of retrogression, both materially and morally.

Fortunately, however, the country has great recuperative powers, and it will not take many years to repair the economic ravages of the war.

The Loyalists, Sir Alfred says, are sick to death of the war through which so many have been ruined, but they are prepared to fight on indefinitely in order to make South Africa indisputably and for ever one country under the British flag.

IMPERIAL PALACE AT PEKING BURNT.

LONDON, April 18.

The Imperial Palace at Peking, which is Count Waldersee's headquarters, has been burned down. It is thought to be the work of an incendiary. General Schwartzhoff, who was in the building, is missing and it is believed he perished in the flames.

Count Waldersee, who was also in the building, was rescued with difficulty through the window.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

The following is the result of the race for the Craven Stakes :—

Rigo	1
Champagne	2
Petronius	3

SALE OF THE S. S. SETOS.

Messrs. A. Readymoney and Co., auctioneers, acting under the instructions of the agent of the German East Africa Line on Wednesday put up for sale the steamer Setos, which now lies sunk in Bombay Harbour, near the Middle Ground Battery. The sale commenced at 3-10 p.m. with the reading of the conditions imposed on the purchasers. The first bid offered, was Rs. 2 000, and after awaiting for some time to see whether bids of Rs. 500 would be forthcoming over that amount, it was decided to allow bids of Rs. 100. Among the chief competitors were a company of Borahs and another of Khojas. The last bid for Rs. 6,000 was given by Dewji Jamal and others, to whom the Setos was knocked down. In all, there were twenty-one bids during the two hours the sale lasted.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA HOCKEY.

The following will play Hockey against a Military Team, at 5-15 p. m. to-day :—

A. D. Shanks : Goal.
H. R. Stokes Rees. } Back.
One More.
V. Bromley.
R. Reid. } Half-backs.
A. N. Other.
M. Innesker.
L. Barraclough.
S. N. Powell. } Forwards.
W. B. Lakeman.
W. Reid.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward :	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	6	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	12	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	18	9	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	4	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	15	36
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	29	12	18
G Mahim and Worli	16	8	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	18
Total	100	76	197
Total plague deaths to date	93,867	78,387	
Same date last year	94	64	267

BANDORA.

There were 1 attack and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Wednesday.

A few months ago we had to record some rather high death rates in the large towns of the Punjab. These figures, however, are more than kept in countenance by the vital statistics of the neighbouring province, just issued. The waterlogged town of Kosi in the North-West Provinces heads the list with the alarming figure of 78 per 1,000. A drainage scheme is under consideration. Other notably unhealthy towns are Gonds, 56 per 1,000 (defectived-rainage) Haldwani, 54 per 1,000 ("unsatisfactory sanitation") Dhanpur, 52 per 1,000 (outbreak of cholera), Cawnpore, 51 per 1,000 ("urgent need for sanitary reform" and Ghaziabad, 49 per 1,000 (pnuemonia).

A case of more than ordinary interest, writes a contemporary, was decided last week by the Sessions Judge of Agra. On the morning after the night of the Holi, an old Amin of the Court of the Collector of Muttra, was found in his house, brutally murdered and robbed. Near his body were found two bloodstained lotahs with which it seems that the murderer had been washing away some of the traces left on them by the score of wounds inflicted on their victim. On one of these lotahs was very clearly printed the mark of a thumb. The lotah was at once photographed in the presence of a magistrate. Suspicion fell on the daftari of the Collector's office. His finger impressions were taken, and sent with the lotah to the criminal identification office at Allahabad. The work of Galton and Henry had not been in vain, and within a few hours the wire brought word that the mark on the lotah was that of the daftari's thumb. On this being communicated to the prisoner he tried to save himself by incriminating others, and at midnight he went with the Deputy Magistrate to the Collector's office, and there gave up a valuable shawl belonging to the murdered man, which was carefully concealed under an almirah in the nazir's room. Further corroborative evidence was forthcoming to show that the accused was the last person seen with the deceased, and the day after the murder expended a considerable amount of money for the possession of which he could not account. The defence set up was an *alibi*, which, of course, could not be sustained. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused of murder, and sentenced him to death.

With regard to the census, a story of De Quincey, which was related lately by a gentleman who had charge of the census arrangements in Lasswade when the distinguished author was resident there in 1851, is not without interest. De Quincey (says the 'Westminster Gazette") had not filled in the census paper when the official came to take it up, and even then was quite at a loss to know what to do. Where was he to sign ? What was his occupation ? &c. At length he inscribed his own name and entered himself as a "writer to the magazines," but when he came to the occupation of his family he was floored. What could the occupation of his three daughters be said to be? Finally, taking up his pen, De Quincey put a bracket round the three names and wrote against them : "These are like the lilies of the field ; they toil not, neither do they spin."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA April 18.

Colonel Martin, late Deputy Adjutant General, Simla, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary for Indian affairs at the War Office.

Brigadier-General Whitby, Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab, and Captain Harvey of the Musketry staff have each been granted eight months leave home.

Major Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of the Boer Camp at Trichinopoly.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has now decided to visit Saharanpur and Kasauli, so he will not reach Simla until 2 p.m. on the 21st instant.

The vacancy in the 1st class district Commands, due to the appointment of Sir E. Elles as Military Member of Council, will probably go to General Wodehouse, R. A., now officiating in command of the Secunderabad district.

The Government of India have authorised Native Cavalry regiments to purchase the mules required to complete the deficiencies among their Government grass mules. The Local Chief Commissariat Officer in each district will be instructed to pay to the regiments the ruling average price sanctioned for transport mules, plus transit and other charges, before the animals are received into regimental lines.

The Government of India has sanctioned the issue of signalling equipment to two Volunteer corps in each Command. This will involve an initial expenditure of Rs. 2,000 for signalling stores, and an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 800, as an additional capitation grant of Rs. 104 will be given to each of the eight corps which qualifies. The following will be the number of trained signallers which corps must produce :—Artillery, four; and Cavalry and Infantry eight each. Classes will be formed for instruction in stations where British troops are located, and where a qualified Assistant Instructor in Signalling is available. Each class will consist of not less then eight or more than twenty volunteer officers and men, and will last 90 days. Candidates will have to engage to attend not less than three times a week. Arrangements will be made for the corps holding their own classes under certain conditions.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS AT HYDERABAD.

The Fateh Maidan was the scene of a very interesting spectacle on Thursday morning, when Major Nawab Afsur Dowlah Bahadur, C. I. E., Commandant of the regular forces, presented the 3rd Infantry with new colours. The ceremony was witnessed by all the officers in Garrison and a sprinkling of Civilians and ladies. The Regiment formed three sides of a square, the drums being placed in the centre. The colours were then unfurled and laid on them, when the Kazi of the Regiment stepped forward and consecrated them. Major Afsur Dowlah then presented the Colours to two native officers, and in doing so he reminded them that they were emblems of patriotism and loyalty, which he felt sure the 3rd Infantry would defend to the last man if occasion arose for them to rally round them, and defend his Highness' cause at home or abroad. He then congratulated Captain William Fallon on the very smart appearance of his Regiment, and the ceremony closed with the Regiment giving three cheers for the Commander and one for the Prince. The old colours which have been in the Regiment for 28 years will be hung in the Officers' Mess of the regular troops.

Bombay—Arrivals April 18 :—Boyd, Captain Bengal R. A. on duty from Allahabad.

Jameson, 2nd Lieutenant Bengal, 15th Hussars, on sick leave from Meerut.

Western, Major, Punjab A. A. G., on leave from Peshawar.

Departure April 18.—Balderston, 2nd Lieutenant, 20th Bombay Infantry, on duty to Alipore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, April 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer s. s. Itaria sailed.

COLOMBO, April 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Pekin, extra steamer from London, left here for Bombay this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on Monday at daylight, 22 instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. Gisela, from Trieste, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 18th instant.

The same Company's s.s. Trieste, from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the afternoon of the 17th instant.

The same Company's s. s. Ferdinand from Bombay left Karachi for Trieste on the morning of the 18th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 3-16

A recent interchange of opinion between the Governments of India and Bengal, has resulted in the removal of all barriers that have hitherto prevented lads born and bred in the country from being shipped to foreign ports as British seamen.

There is not much chance writes a contemporary of the new arrangements connected with the constitution of the new Frontier Province being completed before October next. The headquarters will presumably be Peshawar, but nothing has been decided. The summer quarters are uncertain for the present.

Another accident has occurred on the Madras Railway, this time on the S.-W. Line. The engine andsome carriages of the mail train which left Calcutta on Sunday morning were derailed at Tirur, and considerable delay occurred. The train was unable to effect a junction with that from Mettapollium at Podanur, and the latter proceeded to Jalarpet, where it joined the Bangalore train and arrived in Madras yesterday 45 minutes late. The Mails and passengers from Calicut came on by an ordinary passenger-train and reached Madras at 7 p.m., yesterday.

Mr. Corben, Assistant Auditor, Madras Railway who fell from the verandah of the Salisbury Hotel' on Thursday night, and sustained serious injuries was removed to the General Hospital on Saturday morning. His condition subsequently caused the gravest anxiety, but we are glad to learn that he now shows signs of improvement.

It is stated that the financial reforms which M. Karaveloff proposes will include the abolition of a number of administrative posts throughout the country, the abolition of the Press Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the discontinuance of Bulgarian diplomatic representations at Atheos and Cettigne, and probably at Paris. These reforms will not, however, affect the army. M. Karaveloff also proposes to raise a new loan, to be secured by the tobacco tax and the excise duties. It will be probably contracted with a French financial group, and will be accompanied by the conversion of the last loan of 25,000,000 francs.

Wardroper, a Surrey colt of a few years ago, and one of the ground staff at the Oval for two or three seasons, is at present at home invalided from South Africa. He is in the 9th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, and was with General French all the time he was in the Transvaal. Indeed, he had his full share of the work, acting as one of the General's scouts. In addition to the satisfaction of having had a bullet through him, he still carries a double record of the Boers in the shape of two bullets. He is hoping to return to South Africa, and eventually to form one of Baden-Powell's police force.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

ARTS AND ARTISTS.

AN OXFORD HISTORY OF MUSIC.

LONDON, March 29.

The German Crown Prince has developed a decided taste for music, and has therefore obtained permission from the Kaiser to study the art seriously. Like his great-uncle, the late Duke of Saxe-Coburgh, (Edinburgh), the violin is the instrument of his choice; and the professor selected for him is Herr Willy Seibert, of the Conservatorium, Cologne. The lessons will begin in the autumn, when his Imperial Highness joins the university of Bonn. There is nothing strange in the Crown Prince's taste, for he comes of a musical family on both sides. His ancestor, Frederick the Great, was a skilled flautist and composer and even wrote an opera, "Il Re Pastore." His father the Kaiser also composed an Ode, though avowedly with the assistance of a musical expert. On the side of his grandmother, the Empress Frederick, the young Prince comes of a whole family of musical amateurs. George IV. played the 'cello, and also had a good bass voice. His brother, the first Duke of Cambridge, was a celebrated amateur violinist, who often played in an orchestra, and he was the reputed author of the courteous suggestion, "Pray do not stop for me, gentlemen. I shall soon pick you up." William IV. was also a violinist, Princess Augusta composed several songs, the Prince Consort was a composer and a organist of refinement, while the late Duke of Albany, the Princess Christian and others may be included in the list of Royal musicians.

By the way, apropos of Royal musicians, Brahms, who was not usually considered a wit, is credited with a good thing. To Mr. Henschel, who retails the story, Brahms warningly said, "Speak not disrespectfully of the music of Princes, for you know not who may have written it."

M. Jean de Reszke, after another bout of illness aggravated by anxiety for his brother Edouard, who has also been ill, made his re-appearance in New York last week at Siegfried.

Madame Sembrich, according to telegram, has also been seized with illness in America, and has been advised to return to Dresden. If this be true, it cuts short a highly successful tour, which was to have extended to San Francisco, New Orleans, and Louisville, lasting until the end of April. The tour is under the management of Senor Lago with Signor Bevignani as conductor.

Dr. D'Oyly Carte has, we learn, had another severe attack of illness, but is now happily better again, so that he still hopes he will be able to take the call on the production of "The Emerald Isle" next month. We are glad also to have better news of Signor Piatti, who has found the winter very trying, but who now is able to get about the house, and even to amuse himself with a little composing. Lastly, there is good news of Sir Hubert Parry, who has entirely recovered health in Maderia.

The mystery of Sir Arthur Sullivan's birth-place has now been cleared up by that indefatigable historian of old musical London, Mr. F. G. Edwards. Mr. Augustus Littleton has even secured a picture of the house for the April number of "The Musical Times." It is in a lowly neighbourhood, a turning out of Lambeth-walk, and on the top of the row of eight tenements is cut in the stone "Bolwell Terrace, 1838," so that it was built four years before the composer's birth. No. 8 was let to Thomas Sullivan, his father, and the place was rated at the moderate sum of £20 a year.

The fact that Sullivan's second name, Seymour, was conferred upon him after birth registration is already known. His father named him Arthur, but his mother at baptism added the name of Seymour. The maternal thoughtlessness was brought home to him after he began to be chaffed for initialing his "royalty" songs "A. S. S." He therefore bought a rubber stamp with the name "Arthur S. Sillivan."

An elaborate History of Music is now in preparation under the auspices of the Clarendon Press. It will be in six large volumes, three of which will be issued this year, the first and second, dealing with the "Ecclesiastical Period," being by Mr. Wooldridge ; the third, "The Seventeenth Century," being by Professor Sir Hubert Parry, the fourth, "The Age of Bach and Handel," by Mr. Maitland, the fifth, "The Viennese School and its Times," by Mr. Hadow, and the last volume of all, "The Romantic Movement," being by Mr. Dannreuther. Within its limits, this will probably prove to be one of the most important Histories of Music in our language.

The samples of weather we have had for the past few days, not so much of cold and greater cold, as of gloom and greater gloom, total uncertainty as to the light, have been very fatal to artists who have left their work to the last week. Where "the artistic temperament" is involved, there is always a tendency to do this, and yesterday's gloom will have caused many canvases in a fair way towards completion to be put down and turned to the wall. In the meantime, for those interested in art matters it will be good news to hear that the King has commissioned Mr. Fildes to paint his portrait. It will be remembered this artist did some years ago a portrait of Queen Alexandra. By some chance not for a long time till last year, not since the days of Leslie and Hayter, has the portraiture of Royality come to an English artist. Next Sunday will be Show Sunday for the Outsiders whose work will have to be dispatched to Burlington House not later than the following Monday, April 1—an ominous date. The members have an extra work, all except the members of the Council whose duties in judging commence next Tuesday. For this year the Council are Messrs. Abbey, Brock, Davis, Dicksee, Gilbert, Gow, Graham, Gregory, Leslie and Alfred Waterhouse. It is a fairly representative assemblage. Landscape is safe in the hands of Mr. Davis and Mr. Graham. Landscape with figure will be looked after by Mr. G. D. Leslie. Mr. Gow will take care of cavaliers and Egypt, Mr. Abbey of Elizabethan literature. Mr. Dicksee of portraiture and subject. Messrs. Gilbert and Brock of sculpture, and Mr, Waterhouse of the architects.

It is rare, indeed, at present to find biography made the medium of an attack. Anything like Griswold's maligning of Edgar Allen Poe is as much out of fashion among the commemtators of the great dead as is Pope's style of vituperating political opponents, such as Lord Hervey, among those who discuss even the less great living. The tendency is almost too much the other way. Perhaps it is due to the fact that so much biography is entrusted to relatives. Sons write the lives of fathers, wives of husbands. Naturally, for they have the requisite knowledge, familiarity, subject-matter on which to draw. But impartiality is another thing. Froude's Carlyle was conscientious, if it intruded too much. Lady Burton's life of her husband erred, according to some critics, in another fashion. It should not be forgotten that while relatives have the right to decide how much biography may reveal, the public cannot be stopped from wanting to know how exact it is. And sooner or later, the public usually has its way. In the meantime reticence does not necessarily obscure truth.

Herr Siegfried Wagner's opera "Herzog Wildfang" was produced at the Court Theatre at Munich last night. Reports from the Bavarian capital state that it was anything but a brilliant success, an open failure being prevented only by the large attendance of the composer's friends and family. The plot of which I was able to give an account in the "The Daily News" of January 8th, was in some parts very tedious, and the trivial language called forth at times unintended merriment. The music is said to be far behind that of the "Barenhauter." The whole Court and all the art and literary world of Munich were present, and thanks to his friends, Herr Siegfried was able to appear several times before the curtain, although there was strong opposition, especially after the first and third acts.

The notion that theatres suffer from the competition of great exhibitions with their manifold attractions is not borne out by the statement of the receipts at the Paris theatres last year. According to these figures, which, as is well known, are certified by a public official for purposes of taxation, and are therefore considered trustworthy, the fourteen principal Parisian theatres showed last year in every instance but one (the Nouveautes) a considerable increase in their takings. The most remarkable instance is that of the Theatre de Sarah Bernhardt, where the receipts rose from £27,832 sterling in 1899 to £107,950. This was doubtless due to the great success of M. Sardou's play "L'Aiglon"—a fact of good augury for the great actress's proposed visit to London next summer. Even the Theatre Francais whose receipts are as a rule more steady, showed a rise of £907, showing the handsome total of £75,368. The Grand Opera seems also to have been fortunate, its receipts reaching £161,226 as against £118,571 in the previous year.

"L'Art du Theatre," the new monthly review, is perpaps the most sumptuous of the many French publications that have been devoted to the stage. The first number, a handsome quarto, printed on cream-coloured plate paper comprises numerous interesting articles on costume, the mise-en-scene, the art of acting, recent productions in the Paris theatres, and many other topics with accompanying illustrations. Among the latter are six plates separate from the text, some of which are printed in colours. The new review, which is enclosed in a pictorial wrapper, is published by Charles Schmid, Rue des Ecoles, Paris.

An early English opera, Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," is to be given at the Coronet Theatre on Monday next and following evenings. It was produced by Mr. Gordon Craig and Mr. Martin Shaw last spring at the Hampstead Conservatoires. For some time past the more or less dreadful notes of preparation have been heard, and it is now fair to expect that the hard work they have put into this production will enable them to repeat their former success on a larger stage. Purcell's music was composed for a young ladies' school in Chelsea when he was hardly out of his teens. It is wonderfully sweet and fresh, and has marked affinity to the graver strains of the Italian seventeenth century school. Dido's lovely lament at the close of the opera has long been known at a single number. Following the performance of the "Dido," Mr. Craig's conception of the concluding part of "Dioclesian" will be given. This old play, which was produced at the Dorset Garden Theatre in 1690, was founded by Thomas Betterton, the Roscius of his time, on Beaumont and Fletcher's "Prophetess, or the History of Dioclesian." The music Purcell wrote for the play is fresh and charming.

Proposing the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Burns," at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Burns Club on Saturday night, Dr. Conan Doyle delivered a highly appreciated oration. He placed Burns with Scott and Carlyle, and selected as the most important and powerful of all his works his polemical poems in which he satirised the hypocrisy and undue ecclesiastical interference which characterised that period in Scottish country life. But Burns's main characteristic was, not his virtue, nor his learning, nor his wisdom, nor his wit, but his heart. He spoke as man to men, as sinner to sinners, as creature of impulse to creatures of impulse. Shakespeare was greater, Tennyson was more learned, Browning was more spiritual; but he knew of no poet who had more heart than Burns, whose failings were those of his age and his environments. The chaff and refuse of Robert Burns might pass away, but ever there remained the memory of the honest man, true poet and true Scotsman, that was the harvest of his life.

CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.

The annual competition for the prize kindly presented by Messrs, Manton and Co. took place over the Barrackpur links last week, and, was, as usual, also open to members of the Barrackpur Golf Club. Mr. Cubitt scored, we believe, his initial success and won the first prize with a good round of 93—10=83, while Messrs J. Stuart Smith (Calcutta) and C. L. Smallwood (Barrackpur) tied at 85 nett for the second prize which is presented by the Calcutta Golf Club. The scoring was not so good as might have been expected, but it was very hot in the Park, and the course has suffered considerably from the abnormally dry weather. The cards sent in were as follows :—

	Total	Hcp	Nett
J E Cubitt, Calcutta	93	10	83
J Stuart Smith, Calcutta	85	scr	85
C L Smallwood, Barrackpur	99	14	85
A Wighton, Barrackpur	102	16	86
F H Stewart, Calcutta	88	scr	88
J Smith, Calcutta	90	2	88
Major R R H Moore, Barrackpur	91	3	88
E A Wild, Calcutta	94	5	89
G Harvey, Calcutta	97	8	89
E Smallwood, Barrackpur	99	10	89
Captain F A Wilson, Barrackpur	94	4	90
M R Quin, Calcutta	101	10	91
E A Watson, Barrackpur	107	16	91
D Youngson, Calcutta	92	scr	92
Geo W Walker, do	93	scr	93
J H Hechle, do	99	6	93
James Walsh, do	108	14	94
G S Hannah, do	100	5	95
E W Antram, do	108	13	95
J M Turner, do	107	11	96
A M Uria, do	97	scr	97
C W W Carbery, do	106	8	98
E S Ezekiel, do	107	8	99
H Jones, do	116	16	100
A Topping, do	119	16	103

The services of the Rev. J. D. Gordon, B.Sc., B.D., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. A. Earle, lately Deputy Commissioner of Darjiling, has been appointed Excise Commissioner, Bengal, in succession to Mr. K. G. Gupta.

Mr. G. M. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, has been promoted to the First Grade, permanent, with effect from the 2nd March.

Mr Tuckers, Commissioner of Ajmere, proceeds on leave next month, Mr. Blakesley, first Political Assistant at Mount Abu, officiating for him.

The annual polo tournament at Simla for the Beresford Challenge Cup will take place in the week beginning June 3rd. The Horse and Dog Show will be held on June 8th.

Major B. B. Grayfoot, I. M. S., has been appointed medical officer to the Kattiawar Political Agency and to the charge of the West Hospital Rajkot, vice Major Burke.

Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., L.L.B., (London) Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to act as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji.

The services of Mr. W. L. Strange, A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date on which he returns from privilege leave.

The ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Trustee of the Port to act during the absence of Mr. J. M. Dick resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong, of the firm of Messrs. Lyon and Company.

The Government of India have been informed by the Board of Trade that Cape Colony is declared "dangerous" on account of plague, and the usual restrictions against imports of worn clothes from both Cape Colony and Natal have been put in force.

Cholera cases have lately occurred at Sopur and also Baramula. There were eight cases and five deaths in four days at Baramula and one fatal case, on the 9th April, at the first stage on the Murree side of Baramula. Since then two more cases have been reported and the road is now infected.

Rev. W. J. M. Kennedy, Chaplain of Aden, acts as Chaplain of Ahmednagar, Rev. G. R. A. Courtice, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, becomes Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden. Rev. H. Foote becomes Chaplain of Aden and acts as Chaplain of Steamer Point, until relieved by the Rev. G. R. A. Courtice.

We regret to hear of the death at Casale, Monferrato, Piedmont, on 26th March, of Chevalier G. Gallian, who represented the Kingdom of Italy for many years in Calcutta as Consul-General. The Chevalier was very popular during his term of office in Calcutta, and left a host of friends behind him on his departure for Europe.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. H. Henderson, I. M. S., has been appointed Presidency-Surgeon, Third District and to medical charge of the Common Prison, House of Correction and Byculla Schools, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, I.M.S. Lieut.-Col. Henderson continues to act as Civil-Surgeon, Poona, pending further orders.

At a special meeting of the Simla Municipality to be held on the 24th instant, the new bye-laws relating to the supply of water and the charges to be made in connection therewith will be considered. Eight gallons per head is to be the amount supplied daily in return for the water tax. Rules will be passed regarding the supply by means of house connections.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir.—The indebtedness of the ryots is the most important and difficult question that can engage public attention. Agricultural Banks are the remedy proposed by Government. It is most desirable that any weak points in their working should be thoroughly considered. To aid in this, I beg you will kindly allow the following correspondence to appear in your columns :—

THE TAKAVI SYSTEM VERSUS AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

It is allowed that, with an educated population as in Germany, Agricultural Banks have their advantages; but the question now refers to India in its present condition.

Contrast Agricultural Banks and the Takavi system under the following seven main points :

1 CAPITAL.

Eventually not less than twenty millions sterling can suffice to meet the wants of two hundred millions of ryots. How is it to be supplied ?

Agricultural Banks.—According to the "Note," Government loans are to be considered only "temporary expedients." The permanent capital is to be obtained from the well-to-do, from shareholders, and investors. Let the warning of "The Hindu" be pondered :

"One other point to which we earnestly draw the attention of His Excellency Lord Curzon is the necessity for the Government guaranteeing the credit of the proposed banks. Unless this is done, we fear, the proposed scheme will prove once more a melancholy failure." Dec. 6, 1900.

Government cannot guarantee the credit of Agricultural Banks, unless it control their management, involving endless labour and expense.

The "Note" expects Agricultural Banks to draw deposits by the offer of 5 per cent. interest. It is true that the Savings Banks, giving only 3 1-8 per cent., held in 1898 balances to the amount of 923 lakhs of rupees. These, however, have two important advantages which would be wanting in Agricultural Banks. 1. They are perfectly safe. 2. Deposits can be withdrawn when required.

Can any one acquainted with the people expect that under these circumstances twenty millions will be forthcoming ?

Government.—The money is proposed to be gradually raised by Government by a 3 1-2 per cent. loan, In a few days the capital would be subscribed. To add so much, as it were, of life's blood to India, enfeebled by famine and pestilence, would be a measure very popular both in this country and at home. The heart of England has been touched by the sufferings of the ryots and their labourers during famines, and a measure which would best enable them to tide over bad seasons would be hailed with pleasure. No longer could it then be said that India was "bleeding to death" under English misgovernment, and the Home Ministry which carried out the measure would be greatly strengthened.

2. AGENCY.

Agricultural Banks.—Mr. Nicholson himself admits that his Report may be summed up in "Find Raiffeisen." They are thus described.

"Success can only arise from the long-continued practical efforts of zealous men, who while informed in the details of every method yet tried, can yet live among the people, vivify them with their own spirit and intelligence, energize them with some of their own enthusiasm, and with them, work out in actual fact, even though on the humblest lines, the system or systems of the future." Vol. I p. 32.

Let Mr. Nicholson go forth, with a lantern if he will, and report how many such men are to be found in India, willing to give themselves to the Sisyphean labour of organising and superintending Agricultural Banks.

Government.—When the Takavi system was given up, some excuse might be offered from the abuses connected with an uneducated agency. Things are now very much changed. There is a large supply of educated men available, who are a great improvement upon former times. The vast machinery for the collection of revenue, with the necessary additions, could superintend Takavi advances.

3. TERMS OFFERED.

Mr. Harington's statement on this point is as follows :

"Government can borrow money more cheaply than any one else, if capital has to be raised by borrowing, and it alone would seek to make no profit out of the transaction, but merely to pay working expenses and secure itself against loss."

4. SECURITIES.

Agricultural Banks,—The Banks would have, in most cases, to deal with people involved in debt, with money-lenders making every effort to prevent their acceptance of the loans offered. What securities could the ryots give ?

Government.—Even Government would have its difficulties but it would better cope with them than Village Banks. As Lord Mayo says: "The security is complete ; the land is responsible for the repayment."

5. TIME REQUIRED FOR THEIR RESPECTIVE DEVELOPMENT.

Agricultural Banks.—Mr. Nicholson states that Raiffeisen himself, in spite of his "boundless energy," took nineteen years to establish four Credit Unions" (Report, Vol. I. P. 12). He also admits that "it is only long-continued, energetic, public and private effort, that can bring about success," (Preface p. vi.)

Government.—Before Lord Curzon lays down the reins of Government, he might see the foundations of the Takavi system securely laid, and within five years the superstructure might be completed.

6. DIFFICULTIES OR EASE CONNECTED WITH THEIR WORKING.

Agricultural Banks.—Their management will be a constant source of trouble. The "Note" expects that they will need assistance from the "Agency of the Agricultural Departments and other officers in stimulating and guiding the early stage of development."

Government.—Under Government the system would work automatically as in Opium advances, except in cases of famine.

7. AGRICULTURAL BANKS *versus* GOVERNMENT IN FAMINES.

Agricultural Banks.—In Famines depositors would require to withdraw their funds; ryots could not offer securities for loans. There would be a complete break-down.

Government.—Government could remit all outstandings and allow payment to be postponed as long as it was necessary.

The Nature of the Change proposed.—This is simply to give the Agricultural classes under ordinary circumstances, what they now receive in exceptional cases. Considering the terrible sufferings through which many have passed, this is their due. The East India Company continued Takavi advances for opium cultivation for the sake of the revenue ; let the British Government extend them for the benefits of the ryots.

The insertion of the foregoing would tend to elicit some useful independent criticism —Yours, &c.

J. MURDOCH,

Madras, April 15th.

AN OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. R. Henderson has been instructed by the War Office to prepare an official history of the war. The "British Weekly" is enabled to give the following details of the work : "There are to be at least six volumes, and perhaps seven, each of about 450 pages. The maps will be drawn by Government draughtsmen, and may possibly be printed upon Government stones. The criticism will take the form of tactical and strategical discussion. Faults and feebleness will not be directly imputed, but the reader will be given sufficient data from which to draw his own conclusions. There will be chapters devoted to strategical and tactical lessons of the war, to organisation, and to the question of Colonial troops forming part of the Imperial Army. The political history will be fully treated, prominence will be given to the deeds of regiments, and in certain cases of individuals. Every effort will be made to make the book picturesque and popular. The contents will be arranged chronologically, but one volume will be devoted to transport and organisation, hospitals, remounts, &c. The first volume ought to be out next spring. The remainder should appear at intervals of six months, but no definite promise can be made at present on either of these points."

Major T. E. Dyson, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, has been granted furlough for eighteen months, with full pay for the first four months, earned by plague duty. Captain H. M. Moore, I. M. S., acts as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration District, during the absence of Major Dyson. Lieutenant Colonel, J. W. T. Anderson, I. M. S., Civil-Surgeon, Ahmedabad, holds charge of the office of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner until Captain Moore takes charge.

Here is writes the "Civil and Military Gazette," another amusing instance of clerical fatuity, this time in a military department. We have just received a Bombay Command Order, dated 3rd April (mark the date), which publishes "for general information" a "forthcoming tour of the" Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bombay from the 28th March to the 3rd April. The exact hour at which the General "will" arrive at each place is given, as well as directions for addressing correspondence during the tour. It is humorously added that "the programme for the return journey will be notified hereafter."

THE LANSDOWNE ROAD TRAGEDY.

PRELIMINARY MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY.

At the Alipur Magistrate's Court on Monday, before Mr. F. F. Lyall, District Magistrate, a preliminary enquiry was commenced into the circumstances attending the death of Ronald Ross the infant son of Mr. G. Ross, of 3-1, Lansdowne Road. Mr. Hume appeared to conduct the enquiry on behalf of the Government, and Mr. Moses watched the case on behalf of the nurse, Flora McLeod.

Mr. Hume said that he saw from the post-mortem report that Dr. Brown, who made it, was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia caused by the face being enveloped in the shawl as sworn to by the evidence of the father of the child. Dr. Brown came to the conclusion that the cause of death was based on the opinion given by the father, and this being so it was very evident that further evidence should be taken as to the causes of death, and it will be necessary for the officer to exhume the body for further examination. At present as it stood the report did not reveal the actual cause of death. This exhumation and examination of the body might change the whole aspect of the case. It was very necessary that the brain of the child too should be examined.

The Magistrate made an order for the immediate exhumation of the body that afternoon, and while this was being done the following witnesses were examined on oath :—

MR. ROSS'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. G. Ross, examined, said : Early on the morning of the 27th March I was awakened by my wife shaking me and hearing the nurse cry "Mr. Ross! Mr. Ross!" I got out of bed and rushed out into the drawing room through the dining room and tripped up on the nurse lying on the verandah at the door of the dining room. I thought, as she was crying "Go to baby ! Go to baby !" that she had the nightmare. She had a knife in her hand. Then I knew something had happened, and I rushed into the nursery. I lifted up the mosquito curtain and looked for our child. There was nothing on the bed except pillows, and I looked into the cot and did not see the child. I looked at the nurse's bed but did not see the child, but the rug was bunched up on the bed ; I glanced at the cot and not seeing the child I glanced at the floor, but found no trace of the child. I then pushed the rug aside and saw the infant with his feet where his head ought to be, lying on his face. On top there was a small cushion, it was on the upper part of his body, but his feet and legs were bare. There was a shawl twisted round his head and shoulders. I immediately unwound this and put the child on the nurse's bed. My wife at this time came in ; she was walking behind me. I put up the lamp and then went back to the child. I thought he was alive because his bed was still warm and his limbs limp. I thought he had fainted, and told my wife to bring brandy. She rushed in with an open bottle. I put a little in my hand, and dropped with my fingers a few drops into his mouth and called to my wife to bring some salvolatile. She brought some mixed with water and I poured a few drops down his throat. He did not come to, and he did not seem to me to be breathing. I then breathed into his little lungs. I did this for some little time and worked his little arms, and then suggested to my wife to put him into a hot bath, My wife went and lit a kerosine gas stove and I rushed into the bathroom and lit an ordinary stove, and placed the child's bath into the bedroom. About this time Mr. Smith came in, bringing hot water. I mixed a little cold water with this and we gave the little boy a bath. My wife was saying all the time, "I am sure it is no good." My wife cut the clothes off the body with a pair of scissors and dried him. I think I then went to see how the nurse was. She was in the drawing room then in a terribly excited state, trying to get into the child's room, struggling. I asked Mr. Smith who had come in, to go for the doctor and he was told to go to Dr. Moses in Wood Street, the recent doctor. Dr. Moses came, felt the child's heart and said that life was extinct. I asked Mr. Smith, if anybody had sent for the police, and he said No, and asked if he would go, as he knew Mr. Broughton, the police inspector round the corner in the thana. Mr. Broughton came. In the meantime I had been going in and out of the nursery and dining and drawing rooms. I noticed my wife bundling back a lot of clothes near the nurse's box, which was open. I said "Don't do that, leave everything as it is till the police come ; leave the room exactly as it is till they come." She put back all she had taken out as they were into the box. On passing I noticed the nurse being held up by Mrs. Smith in the drawing room, and as the bearer came past the nurse said "There's the man, there's the man !" I could see she was off her head. The man said in a very frank way, "No, no, mem," and I lot him alone.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume :—The nurse has been in my employ since October last. She came to me from Mr. Gayer, and she calls herself Flora McLeod. Previous to this tragedy I knew nothing of her antecedents, and did not know till this case that her name was Flora Evans Weymas. I have heard that she has three children alive and her husband is in Scotland. I have heard since this case that she is a divorced woman. I did not know all this before this occurrence. I heard no screams, and could not have heard any with the bath-room doors closed. Mrs, Smith would have been more likely to have heard. The servants, who were about at 12-15 a. m. may probably have heard the screams. Our maildurwan was out at the time. I do not think Mr. Smith's mali would necessarily have heard more than I. My dogs were all within doors. The nurse had small marks with blood on them on her forehead. I noticed blood all over her face, quite sufficient to make me think something serious had happened—I have since known she was scratched on the face—and blood marks on the cheek. I did not observe the state of her room very minutely. I don't think that I observed those scratches on her arm. As a rule her room is very untidy with the child's toys, etc., lying about. The almirah in the corner had the two back doors opened, but the centre jewel drawer had not been disturbed. There was only one lock in the middle drawer and it did not appear to have been touched, and there were no marks on the lock. When I saw the child's body his head was very hot, and while I was trying to resuscitate him his body became very quickly cold. With the exception of two mosquito bites on the chin there were no marks of violence on his body. I last saw the child before dinner and he appeared very bright. I knew only that the nurse had a bottle of Eastern's syrup in the bathroom and did not know that she possessed chlorodyne or chloroform or luadanum in the bathroom. She admitted she had taken chlorodyne. I have since heard that she was on very intimate terms with several gentlemen in Calcutta. I was not present at the "post-mortem" examination made by Dr. Brown. I cannot say whether I have told the doctor that the child's face was enveloped in the shawl; but he was present when one of the Inspectors took my statement down. The nurse said "Go to baby, go to baby !" meaning some thing serious had happened I went to bed at my usual time, at 9-30 p. m. The nurse may have said "They are killing baby !" I have tried to fix the time when I found the child dead, and it may have been twenty-five minutes to two.

MAJOR BROWN.

Major Harold Brown, I.M.S. said :—I held a "post-mortem" examination of the child's body on the 27th March. The eyes were closed, and pupils normal. The tongue was slightly protrading between the teeth. There were no wounds but some marks, which I cannot call bruises. One was an irregular circle on the middle of the chin and two slight bruises on the apex of the right ear. There were slight bruises on the left temple and another a little above the left temple. The walls of the thorax, ribs and stomach were healthy. The pleura was healthy. The larynx was uninjured. The right lung was congested. There were a number of dark spots underneath the pleura, The left lung was in the same condition, and the pericardium was healthy and contained about three drachms of fluid. There was a general distention of the brain. I did not examine any other part. I am of opinion that death was due to asphyxia by suffocation caused by the face being enveloped in the clothes as shown by the evidence of the father. Without such evidence my opinion could not have been expressed. I also examined Miss McLeod the following day. I found 14 scratches across the upper part of the left upper arm. They were from 1 1-4 to 2 1-4 inches long, almost parallel to each other, running transversly. The uppermost and lowermost were wider than the rest. The skin had been divided completely so as to allow gaping edges. Two of the intermediate ones were also slightly wider than the others. The skin round the deeper ones was inflamed. From the uppermost to the lowermost the scratch was just 3 1-2 inches. I am of opinion that these were probably produced by a blunt instrument, On the inner side of the left upper arm there was a bruise 3 1-2 by 1-2 inch caused by some hard substance. The scratch on the left side of the forehead had the direction oblique and down 3 1-2 inches long, skin deep, left to right. The scratches on the left cheek were oblique from above 3 3-4 inches long, and skin deep. There were three scratches on the right side of the chest, oblique from above and downward, two inches long, and skin deep. There were two very faint scratches on the left side of the chest and two inches long, and a very faint scratch on the left side of the head, one and-a-half inches long. The injuries from three to seven might have been produced by a pointed instrument or by contact with rough surfaces.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume :—Without the evidence of Mr. Ross you cannot express any opinion as to the cause of death?—That is so.

Don't you know that you ought to have expressed your opinion upon what you found on the body and nothing else ?—But a child like that ?

As a medical man making a post-mortem, examination you must form your opinion on what you found on the body and not upon what anybody else said ?—I have formed no opinion.

Up to the present time we don't know what the cause of death is, because your report is founded on the father's statement ?—The child being so small there were no outward signs of an phyxistion.

You mean to say that a small child might have died of asphyxiation and no one would have found it out ?—Undoubtedly.

Asphyxiation is caused in different ways ?—Yes.

Opium kills by asphyxiation ?—Yes.

In opium poisoning is not [illegible] the fact that the pupils are contracted ?—Yes.

And then as death approaches they dilate ?—Generally, and after death they return to their normal size; but this is not always.

You examined the body eight hours after death ?—Much longer than that—13 hours.

DR. MOSES.

Dr. S. O. Moses, examined by Supdt. Golden Bell, said: A little before 2 A. M. on the 27th I was called at and was met at the portico by Mr. Ross, who told me that they had murdered his child. I went into the room where the child's body was and found the child lying at the foot of the bed on its back. I put my ears to the child's heart and could hear no beating. I told Mr. Ross that the child was dead. I felt the body of the child; it was slightly warm; there was a small red mark on the child's chin and there was a slight discolouration.

To Mr. Hume: The small mark did not look like a mosquito bite. I have been in practice 25 years and have studied medical jurisprudence and the standard works on it. Asphyxia can be produced in different ways. Opium kills by asphyxia. The effect of opium on the pupils is to contract them, and as death approaches they dilate. After death they return to their normal size. The mere fact of the pupils being normal when Dr. Brown examined him was no indication that it was death. Great congestion of the lungs is common to death by opium poisoning and strangulation, and there is congestion of the brain too in both cases. Without examining the stomach and liver it is not possible to say that death was caused by opium poisoning. Morphia is one of the active principles of opium. There is a great deal of it in chlorodyne. Children are very susceptible to opium. If opium was in that child's body at the time of its death, I do not know whether it would be found there now. It would dissolve in about a week's time. I will not swear to anything. That is my opinion only. It would decompose by the gases generated. It would be necessary to send the contents of the stomach to the Chemical Examiner. I examined the nurse and found no scratches on her left arm. They looked to me like cuts with a pointed instrument. The wounds were dry. The marks on the left arm were not self-inflicted. The position was such that it was almost impossible to reach the spot. (Photograph shown to witness.) She could not, I think, have reached the top wounds to begin the cuts. They were skin deep. The point of a pair of scissors may have caused them. The wound on the temple was a cut, skin deep. It was not self-inflicted, I think. It was from the left downwards over the left eye. If she had been struck a hard blow on the temple I should have expected to have found a more serious wound than that. The blood from the cuts on the arms or forehead could not have dropped on the back of her bodice. She was talking all that night—not to me specially. She said: "A black man is murdering baby; why are you keeping me from going to baby, he is crying !" She said she went to bed at 10-30 P.M. and got up and commenced sewing, and took off the shade from the lamp before commencing the sewing, for baby. She said she saw a piece of steel in the man's hand and she felt the cold of it, and she felt it cold against her chest. She said the man struck at her with this piece of steel on the arm. She did not mention any knife, or describe any. She saw the man as soon as she opened the door to go out. She found something like a big monkey jump on her, saying "Roopya ah !" She said "Roopya nahin." The man then seized her by her right arm. She saw this piece of steel in his hand and felt something cold strike her forehead. She grappled with the man. He then struck her on the arm while still struggling. She screamed. On this the man tried to gag her, and struck her on the lower lip, and I observed marks on her chin. She tried to defend herself by holding the purdah up but it was pulled down. The man got her by the throat and held her down. She felt as if a great quantity of china was being broken. I notice a red mark on her right cheek and three on her left. I noticed the mark on the left side of her neck and one on her right, and there were also red marks on the upper part of her chest. In case the body was exhumed the morphia would be found to have decomposed; and it would have commenced decomposing a week after death. I don't think any traces of opium would be found now by chemical analysis. I find in Dr. Lyons' work on medical jurisprudence that traces of opium have been found in bodies four months after death. This is a standard recognised text book.

Mr. Hume submitted that on this evidence they had not arrived at the cause of death, and he submitted that the body ought to be exhumed.

Mr. Ross begged that the child's body might not be touched till this examination was over, in deference to his wife's feelings.

Mr. Hume said that every day's delay was dangerous. Supposing opium was found in the child's body the whole case would assume another aspect. If necessary he would call the police surgeon to give further evidence.

The Magistrate said that very reluctantly he was compelled in the interests of justice to compel the immediate exhumation of the body to take place at 4 or 5 that afternoon.

THE NURSE'S EVIDENCE.

Examination of Mrs. Flora Evans Wemyan by Superintendent Golden-Bell:—

On the 27th March you gave certain information to the police about being attacked by a black man at the bathroom of the house; will you tell the Court what happened?—I retired to bed at 8-30 P. M., taking the child from the chokra: and got into a rocking-chair and rocked him. I then gave him some medicine ordered by Dr. Moses and put him into his cot, covering him with a shawl, because it was cold and he had kicked off one of his socks. He was soon sound asleep. I got up, raised the lamp and commenced to undress. While undressing I thought some one passed with a lamp outside the verandah. I heard some noise but took no notice. I then took my coffee, which was on a table in the verandah outside. I then heard the noise of some scuffling. Thinking it was the dog I took no notice, only saying "Be quiet!" I then took the lamp which was on the table inside the room and sat beside it, placing the cup and saucer beside the lamp. I went into the bathroom, took a bottle of chlorodyne off the shelf and poured eight drops into a spoon. As I was pouring the chlorodyne the door was bolted behind me. I didn't take any notice because I thought the wind did it. I then heard the baby cry. I pushed the door, and found it would not open. I then went to the other door leading outside and unbolted it, being some seconds over this. I was going out when I saw a dark mass, which I thought to be my shadow, opposite me. It proved to be a black, dark man, who pushed me back into the bathroom, saying he wanted money. I said I had none. I then shrieked twice, on which he put his hands to my mouth to stop me. All this time he was pushing me back over a large gumla of water which stoods near by, but I managed to get hold of the washing-stand marble table, and he then took out a small knife from his side. He grasped me with one hand and kept pushing me the whole time. With his right hand he cut my undergown. I got hold of his hands and kept away from him. I tried to open the door at the end of the bathroom. I then got hold of the bathroom bowl which was full of water, and the basin fell upon the floor and broke. I then shrieked very loudly, on which he struck me on the temple and I fell on the floor. I also imagined that I felt the steel of the knife against my neck. This was as I was falling. I knocked my head against the stone parapet of the bathroom and became unconscious. After I recovered I noticed the sky through the chick which had been raised. I noticed there was something wrong with my face. Water was running down, and I wiped it away. I managed to get out of the room going to the left instead of the right, I then turned the right way, clung holding on to the wall and got to the steps leading to the verandah. I felt I could not walk so I went up on my hands and knees, till I came to the large table where I fell unconscious, not being able to go further. I called out to Mr. Ross three or four times. I remember holding on to the door, and Mrs. Ross came and asked me if I was ill and what was the matter. I told her I had been half-murdered, to go and see the baby, to go to the bathroom. Mr. Ross then came and asked me what was the matter. I told him to go immediately to the nursery as the baby was there. The next I remember is the dog licking my face, people running about, and Mrs. Smith coming. I could not recognise her at first. I had pain on the back of my head. I remembered some-one asking me and I answered him, I don't know what. I was examined the next day by Dr. Brown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hume:—I have gone under the name of McLeold for the past 2 1-2 years. I am not aware that I am a divorced woman. A suit has been brought against me for misconduct with a clergyman. I was served with a summons about two months ago. I have been acquainted with several gentlemen in Calcutta, and they have written letters to me and I have driven out with them. I have never been visited by any of them at No. 3, Lansdowne Road. I have very often never undressed at nights. I fixed the time when I woke. I said in one of my statements that I would give details about baby. I volunteered that because I was going into everything very minutely about baby. I cannot explain why I volunteered it unless that I was rather anxious about baby, as he had been lately sick. I really cannot I say why I was so anxious about baby. When I saw Mr. Smith's tum-tum light passing I looked and saw the baby asleep. It may have been about 12 o'clock. I have other medicines besides chlorodyne.—camphorated chloroform, laudanum, which I use externally for neuralgia. All the medicine bottles were in the bathroom. I used the spoon because there was no glass there. The child cried two minutes after I entered the bathroom. The night was a hot, close one. The child went on crying after the door had closed, and kept on crying till I got to the outer door. I made a mistake when I said that there was a bolt on the top. I said so because I was quite confused. I had no time to step back and shut the door when I saw the shadow. It never struck me to step back. I simply stood.

Why should the chick be up if he went through the door, or window ?—My first idea was that the chick was up when I recovered. I left the cup and saucer on the table and neither were broken. The lamp was found near the floor. I never touched it.

You gave some chlorodyne to the baby ?—I did not. I gave him the mixture prescribed by the doctor.

Did your assailant at any time attempt to get between you and the door leading to the bedroom ?—Upon one occasion he did; and it was when I got hold of the basin on the table. He was then almost immediately between room and door. When I was knocked down my feet were lying on the rug near the door.

Have you a pair of scissors ?—Not to my knowledge. I had the use of a pair of Miss Ross's which I kept in my room sometimes. I don't know whether they were in the room or not that night. They are very small scissors. The blood upon this back part of the bodice must have come from my arms I suppose.

The doctor says it did not come from your. arm ?—Then I can't say where it came from.

The Court here adjourned for the day.

LANDED PROPERTY IN INDIA BEFORE BRITISH RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At present the poverty of India is the burning problem of the day, and I hope any discussion on the subject will not be out of place. In my humble opinion, no correct solution of the problem can be arrived at without taking account of the state of landed property in the past and at the present. The present state expressed by Lord Curzon is characteristic of this country, and materially effects the economic condition of India. So let us study the past history of India with a view to ascertain whether the State was the landlord of the soil from time immemorial, or it has been such only recently.

Manu, the ancient law-giver of the Hindoos, ordains "Sages pronounce the cultivated land to be the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it." He allows the king to demand a *tax* on land varying from eight to seventeen per cent, according to the fertility of the soil in times of peace. Strabo wrote that land "descended from generation to generation like private property." In the kingdom of Kerale, Travancore, Cochin, Malabar, Vijaynagar, Bednore and Tooloova, the land belonged to the people and the State claimed a light land tax. Vidyaranya, a well-known minister of Canara thus enjoined on kings. "The king who takes more than one six the of the produce of the land from the proprietor, shall be deemed infamous in this world, and shall be cast into hell-flames in the next."

In Malabar, the hereditpry and proprietary tenure of real property was denominated jenm or birth-right. To know the state of the Land tenures in the Tamil country, one may refer to the minute of the Board of Revenue 1818. "While they were respected, land was a valuable saleable property; and the Meerasidars everywhere enjoyed a clear landlord's rent."

Mr. Stirling, in his essay on Orissa, says: These chiefs may be safely considered as de facto proprietors of their possessions under the native governments." As regards the rights in land of the cultivators of Mewar, Todd says in his "Rajas-thani" "The ryot (cultivator) is the proprietor of the soil in Mewar. He compares his right therein to the a'khye Lhooba.' (The dhooba grass flourishes in all seasons and most in intense heat; it is not only amorus or 'immortal' but a'khye, not to be eradicated' and its tenacity to the soil deserves the distinction) which no vicissitudes can destroy. He calls the land his bapoba, the most emphatic, the most ancient, the most cherished and the most significant phrase his language commands for patrimonial inheritance. He has nature and Manu in support of his claim, and can quote the text, alike compulsory on prince and peasant, "cultivated land is the property of him who cut away the wood or who cleared and tilled it—an ordinance binding on the whole Hindu race, and which no international wars, or conquest could overturn. In accordance with this principle is the ancient adage not of Mewar only, but all Rajpootana, "Bhogra dhanny Rajho; bhomras dhanny ma cho"; "the Government is the owner of the rent, but I am master of the land." Mr. Todd explains what 'Bho'g' means "the bho'g, or tax in kind as the price for his protection." The claim of the Kings, was, really speaking, not the rent of a landlord, but a kind of tax. The landholder in Rajpootana either paid the tax in kind or rendered feudal services. Sir John Malcolm also affirms the proprietary right of the first cultivator in Malwa, and fixes the right of the king to ten per cent, of the produce.

As regards the Mahratta country, Mr. Elphinstone says "An opinion prevails throughout the Mahratta country that under the old Hindoo Governments all the land was held by (Meerasies) hereditary landlords. A large portion of ryots are the proprietors of their estates subject to the payment of a fixed land-tax to Government, that their property is hereditary and saleable." "Under the Mahratta Government," says Mr. Briggs, "one-fourth of the crop was the maximum exacted."

Abul Fazl, the celebrated minister of Akbar, writes in Ayran Akburry" "In former times, the monarchs or rajahs of Hindoostan only exacted one-sixth of the produce from the cultivator." "The principle of Sheer Shah was to limit the demand of the sovereign to one-fourth of the produce of the grain."—"Ayran Akburry."

Akbar no doubt levied a heavier charge, but he reduced other taxes and allowed the cultivator to Gladurin's pay in kind.

John Briggs concludes in his book "Landtax in India!" "Abundant evidence has already been adduced to prove that neither the Hindoo nor the Mahomedan sovereigns ever claimed to be proprietors of any part of the soil, but of the waste." No Mahomedan prince of whom I have ever heard, claimed the possessor's ownership of the soil, his right like that of the Hindoo sovereigns was limited to a portion of a produce, not fixed in money, but regulated according to the crop." One Mr. Goolam Hoossein replied to Mr. Shore: "The Emperor is the proprietor of the revenue, but he is out the proprietor of the soil." Sir George Campbell says: "In the sense then of the right of holding the land subject to the payment of customary rents, I think that private property in land existed in many parts of India from time immemorial," "In theory and by law, the land belongs to him who first cultivated it; and the right of the sovereignis confined to ten per cent. of the produce."

So we see that under the Hindoo kings and the Mahomedan Emperors, the land belonged to the cultivators and not to the State. The holders had the power to alienate their land either by sale or mortgage. The cultivator had to pay a tax not exceeding twenty-five per cent. generally. We must also remember that in those days, the tax was to be paid in kind. It varied not with the metallic value of the grain.

I shall, hereafter, try to show how the change in the landed property came about under the British Rule. I shall attempt to point out the effects of the change on the economic condition of the people and suggest some remedies to improve the miserable condition in which India is at present.—Yours, &c.

ALPHA.

A NOTED HOROLOGIST.

BY the death of the Rev. H. Leonard Neithropp, at the age of eighty, an interesting career is closed. He was the donor to the Clockmakers' company of the unique collection of watches on exhibition at the Guildhall Library. That collection was to him a labour of love extending over upwards of half a century, and illustrating the art of the watch-maker from the very earliest times, when the time-keepers were made by the whitesmith, down to the presentday The collection possesses a unique historical interest, while its intrinsic value represents several thousands of pounds, and is year by year growing greater. To the collection, says the "City Press," he was constantly adding, and only within the last few weeks he had personally superintended the publication of a further edition of the catalogue in which were included the latest purchases he had made. In recognition of his gift the company some years ago presented him with his likeness in oils, and this is now hung over the cases that contain the collection of watches.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of this Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral Boys' School. The Venerable Archdeacon Scott, Vice-President of the Bombay Diocesan Committee of the Society, presided.

THE REPORT.

The Secretary, Rev. J. H. Lord, read the annual report, which stated: The review of the past year is for the most part an uneventful one, presenting few features that are noteworthy. There has been the usual lack of capital with which to carry on the trade of the Book Depot, and the income from subscriptions and offertories, it must be regretfully admitted, has—also only too much as usual—been insufficient to enable the Society to take in hand religious works of any magnitude in the Diocese.

With the meagre funds at disposal it has, nevertheless, been possible to accomplish certain good objects, among which are the following:—Availing themselves of the opportunity of using type now being composed for the complete and authorized edition of the Marathi Prayer Book, in course of printing at the cost of a grant made by the Parent Society to the Bishop of the Diocese, the Bombay Committee, acting in response to representations made to them on the subject, have undertaken to produce, at the cost of their own local funds, two subsidiary editions. One of these will be an abridged edition to be sold at the low cost of 4 annas a copy, for the use of schools especially. The cost to the funds of the Bombay Committee of this undertaking will be Rs. 100. The other edition will provide printed sheets for the production of various service books for the use of the clergy at the Altar, Prayer Desk, Litany Stool and for Occasional Offices. For this the Committee have made themselves responsible to the extent of Rs. 100 his Lordship the Bishop guaranteeing a similar sum. It is probable that all, or nearly all, of the amount guaranteed will need to be expended.

THE BOOK DEPOT.

The trade of the Book Depot has not been so large as in recent previous years, though only slightly below that of 1896. On the other hand, the balance due to the Parent Society at the end of the year's trading, instead of having increased, stands nearly £13 lower than at the end of 1899, which is so far satisfactory. Neither the amount of goods purchased, nor the amount of money remitted home, or paid locally for purchase of stock, has reached that of most recent years. The standing expenses of the Book Depot in respect of rent and establishment, have at the same time remained as usual, and would suffice for a larger development of business. The proportion of the assets of the Society to its liabilities presents a fairly satisfactory relation. It is, however, on all hands to be desired the trading capital of the Depot should bed increased. Another point requires to be emphasized. In assessing the true nature of the work done by the Society through its Book Depot in Bombay, it is necessary to observe that theexclusive application of trade principles to its business will not fully meet the situation. While, therefore it is a general aim to make the Book Depot as independent on its own basis as possible, and as self-supporting as a trade concern as can be attained, it would be a mistake to attempt to apply to it too rigidly ordinary rules of commerce, or to refuse to it the aid of a certain proportion of the religious funds of the Society derived from subscriptions and offertories. It is in accordance with the view of the matter here expressed and in order to introduce a co-operative principle into the trading of the Book Depot that a concession of special discount is granted to "members" of the Society, as a kind of *quid pro quo* for subscriptions given or offertories sent. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it may be clearly recognized on all hands, not merely that a share of the expenses of the upkeep of the Book Depot is a rightful and legitimate charge upon the charitable funds of the Bombay Diocesan Committee, but also that it is an elementary principle that a generous and widespread liberality is due from all churchmen and clergy in the Diocese, whereby the good work of the Society, both through its book Depot and in its other departments of religious effort, may be put upon a sounder and more adequate basis than at the present time, to the large increase of its efficiency and usefulness.

The amount received from offertories this year is Rs. 679-7-10, an increase, as compared with Rs. 508-11-11 of last year, of Rs. 170-11-11. Of eighteen offertories sent during the year, and making up the sum mentioned, three have been churches in Bombay itself, including the Cathedral, one from Aden, and fourteen from up-country. Subscriptions have dwindled this year to Rs. 205, as against Rs. 275 last year—a diminution of Rs. 70.

VERNACULAR WORK.

The Committee have issued during the year, with the aid of a grant of Rs. 600 from the Parent Society 1,000 copies of Dr. Maclear's Shilling Class Book of Old Testament History. They have also brought out during the year an edition of 1,000 copies of a rather large work in the form of a Marathi translation of a story by Mrs. E. Harcourt Mitchell entitled: "The Beautiful Face," for which the Parent Society made a liberal grant of £33, and which (as may be inferred from former reports) has been a considerable time in preparation. The Vernacular Sales of the past year have been in excess of those of several previous ones. A work of much more than ordinary importance, although one with which the Diocesan Committee of the Society is but indirectly connected, is just now in progress, and is approaching its completion, in the Revised and formally Authorized Edition of the Marathi Book of Common Prayer. The work is being carried out by the Revision Committee appointed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese who is its Chairman, at the cost of a grant of Rs. 1,782 made for the purpose to the Bishop of Bombay by the Parent Committee of the Society at home. The book will be an entirely complete edition—the only one, we believe, of which this can be said since the original edition, translated under the auspices of the C. M. S. (to whom is due the honour of the great work of the first translating the Marathi Prayer Book) was published by the S. P. C. K. in 1862. While the control of operations as regards the correction of the proof sheets has been entirely the labour of the Revision Committee, and the whole direction of the work has been under their control, many of the arrangements for the printing, and matters of typography have been entrusted to the Society's Secretary in Bombay, and the sheets have all passed through his hands.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in moving the adoption of the report, said he feared that the work of the society had, as usual, been hampered to a certain extent by lack of funds. He did not find any certain statement of the financial position of the society, but he noticed that some small subscriptions had been received. The thanks of the society were due to Mr. Brewin, the late treasurer, and his successor, Mr. C. Jeafferson. It was also satisfactory to see that the secretary still spoke highly of the services of Mrs. G. Saunders, superintendent of the depot. It was gratifying to notice that the important work of issuing the Marathi translation of the Prayer Book was smoothly completed. The issue of the work had added very much to the duties of the Secretary of the Society. The speaker was glad to see that the work would be in a short time in the depot for sale.

Major Mayne, in seconding the proposition, also expressed his pleasure for the issue of the Marathi work of the Prayer Book, which marked a distinct epoch in the history of the society. He was sure that this book would be of great benefit in this country. It was necessary to help the society with funds, so that those who had at heart the interests of the society might have no check in their good efforts. The report showed a great falling off in leaflets, &c., the reason of which the speaker did not know. It was most important that those who cared for their church should thoroughly understand not only the history of the church but also the teachings. One of the reasons of the falling off in the leaflets, &c., might be due to want of proper zeal.

The Chairman, in putting the motion before the meeting, said that in the report the secretary had not simply given dry facts connected with the society, but he had made some very interesting remarks and suggestions. It was a matter of great satisfaction to them to find that such strides had been made in the vernacular works. Therein lay the chief sphere of operation of the branch of the society in this country. One of their duties was to create a demand for healthy church literature, for which they should take steps. He desired to add his congratulations to the society for producing the Marathi work under the direction of the revision committee. The committee had done all the hard work, and now they had to put the translation into a respectable form and to distribute the same. The translation would be a great help to Marathi speaking congregations.

The report was then unanimously adopted.

The election of members of the committee was then announced.

On the motion of the Rev. H. McNeile, seconded by Father Nicholson, the following gentlemen were nominated for appointment by the Parent Society to form with the Secretary the Translation Committee for the ensuing year:—The Rev. Canon Ledgard, The Rev. Father. Biscoe, The Rev. D. L. Joshi, The Rev. Canon Roberts, The Rev. J. W. Kemble, Mr. B. N. Athawale, and the following gentlemen were asked to act as Translation Referees:—The Rev. Canon Ledgard, The Rev. Canon Taylor, The Rev. N. V. Athawale, The Rev. C. King, Rev. G. S. Rivington, Rev. D. K. Shinde, Mr. J Jackson, Mr. B. N. Athawale, and Mr. S. L. Joshi.

It was moved by the Rev. C. Barham, seconded by Rev. Lord, and carried unanimously that the following be re-elected to form with the secretary ex-officio the Sub-Committee for the purposes of Rule XX:—The Rev. F. N. Hill, the Rev E. S. Hall.

It was moved by Mr. S. A. Savage, and seconded by Colonel H. D. Olivier, and carried that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. F. C. Brewin for his sevices in discharging for over two years the duties of Hon. Treasurer, and to Mr. C. B. Jeaffreson for his kindness in auditing a second time the accounts of the Bombay Diocesan Committee.

It was moved by the Rev. E. S. Hall, and seconded by Mr. J. Jackson, and carried that the thanks of this meeting be accorded to the governing body of the Cathedral Boys School and to Mr. S. A. Savage, Head Master of the same, for the use of a room, and its preparation for this meeting.

A vote of thanks was passed to the energetic Secretary, the Rev. Lord, and the meeting then terminated.

IN THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH.

GENERAL SIR HARRY N. D. PRENDERGAST, V.C.

(Concluded from page 4.)

WHEN advancing on Rhatgur on June 24th, 1858, Sir Hugh Rose received news that the enemy were about to dispute the passage of the Bheema River. He therefore anticipated them by galloping on with his escort and a troop of Horse Artillery, fording the river and seizing a position between the ford and the fort. The escort was sent to attack a detachment of the enemy that appeared to be making a detour in order to turn the British left flank and fire on the brigade as it crossed the river. The artillery, unsupported, fired on the enemy's infantry, which was advancing through walled gardens to attack it. I was the only Staff Officer present, and my horse was almost immediately shot under me, so the general, in the coolest way, rode forward, jumped his horse over the wall, behind which the enemy were taking cover, to see what their strength was. After a time, the brigade came up, and the enemy were driven into the fort. Rhatgur was invested, breaching batteries were erected, and on the 29th the fine fort fell, after a very interesting but fatiguing siege.

I was unfortunate on the 24th; my first charger fell with me into a hole when I was galloping with an order from the General, shook me badly, and lamed himself. My second charger was shot the same day. On the morning of the 28th I was hit on the arm by a bullet, but not damaged; in the afternoon the rebels carried off my baggage animals. On the 29th I was crippled with ague, owing to unremitting hard work and heavy dews. My old wound was not yet healed, so I rejoiced when the siege was over.

After relieving Saugor, taking the great forts of Goruckota and Chanderi, and forcing the Maddenpore Pass, the Central India force was concentrated to besiege Jhansi. The fortress was invested on March 20th, 1858, and batteries were during the next days erected to fire on the citadel, and to breach the town wall, but no incident of great importance occurred till Tantia Topi, having marched from Calpi with a large force, attempted to relieve the garrison.

On the morning of April 1st, without relaxing the rigour of the siege, the general attacked Tantia Topi, who had taken up an excellent position two miles from Jhansi. I had the good fortune to ride with Need's Troop of the 14th Light Dragoons in their famous charge on the left of the enemy's force, which Sir Hugh described as being equal to charging a square of infantry. I was severely wounded in this encounter. The enemy was routed, and eighteen guns were taken that day. On April 3rd the assault was delivered, and the next day the British flag waved over city and citadel of Jhansi.

Sir Hugh Rose was prompt to encourage officers whose conduct pleased him and to speak his mind freely when they required rebuke. Two Artillery officers were rewarded for good practice with their guns, Lieutenant Strutt was twice placed under arrest for gallant deeds but afterwards released with compliments and subsequently appointed A. D. C. I was twice sharply reproved at Jhansi for exposing myself to fire unnecessarily, but in his dispatch the General wrote: "The officers whom circumstances called prominently into action, and who, profiting by the opportunity, did valuable service, were . . . and Lieutenant Prendergast, who on various occasions under my eye has distinguished himself by his merit and gallantry, as devoted as they were unostentatious."—H. N. D. Prendergast *in M. A. P.*

THE DIESEL OIL ENGINE.

MR. RUDOLPH DIESEL, of Munich, who has for long been endeavouring to discover a substitute for existing types of steam, oil, and gas engines, claims to have at length achieved this at a much lower cost of manufacture, at a low cost of working, and with superior efficiency under all conditions.

The first English specimen of this engine was made by Messrs. Scott and Hodgson, Limited, of Guide Bridge, near Birmingham, in whose works it is now working smoothly and well.

The motive power of the engine is a small quantity of crude petroleum, or of any practical inflammable oil or gas introduced into an excess of compressed air. No ignition point is required. Compressed air starts the Diesel. Oil and air are then admitted to the cylinder, when the compression of the air by the return stroke so raises the temperature that the oil flashes and the forward stroke is delivered. The exhaust is perfectly clean and free from odour. Thus the claim made for the Diesel is that no boilers, furnaces, or chimneys are required.

Economy in fuel and space is the chief merit of the Diesel, commending it to makers of automobiles and small marine craft as an engine with a future. Its claim to originality lies in the fact that it works with crude oil, without smell or dirt, perfectly consuming all the products of combustion.

The engine holds a prominent position on the Continent among automobile motors, and the syndicate who are introducing it into England expect to enhance the popularity of this form of locomotion by the application of the engine. There is said to be practically no limit to its size and power.

Professor Unwin, an expert on thermal engines expressed a very high opinion of the engine at a meeting in Manchester.

Lord Kelvin is sanguine about the future of the engine. He says that with the same weight of oil Diesel has actually obtained 58 per cent. more work than, by any of the best oil-motors previously made.

AN IMPRACTICABLE PETITIONER.

MY interviewer was a nice pretty young widow, slightly coloured, who had lost her excellent husband under very sad and sudden circumstances. Of course help was forthcoming for the moment, but it was suggested that I should try to find out from her how she could be helped to earn her own living. She appeared at the stated hour, most beautifully and expensively dressed, and had charming, gentle manners. But anyone so helpless I never came across. She seemed to have received a fairly good education, but to be quite incapable of using it. I asked her if she would undertake the care of little children. "Oh, no ?, she "did not like children." Could she set up as a dressmaker ? "Oh, no" she "did not like dressmaking," and so on through every sort of occupation. There were plenty of openings for any talent of any sort which she might possess. At last, in despair, I asked her if she had a plan of her own, and it seems she had, but the plan consisted in my making her a handsome weekly allowance out of a large fund which she had been told I had at my disposal. This I energetically denied, so at last she wound up by asking if I would order a certain insurance office to pay her a small sum for which her husband's life has been insured. I suggested that no doubt she would receive the money in due time without my interference. But she thought not, 'because the premiums had not been paid lately, as she always wanted the money for something else.' Dress I should think.—From "Interviews, in the "Cornhill Magazine" for April.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals "Rowland's" Odonto. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for "Rowland's" Odonto, of Hatton Garden, London.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 18.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Chimanrai Harrai, appointed Supt of Japti Estates, below Class IV:—Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhai Thakur to be sub pro tem first grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta to be sub pro tem second grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram to be sub pro tem third grade Depy Asst Political Agent; Rao Bahadur Kalianrai Damodarrai to be sub pro tem fourth grade Deputy Asst Political Agent; and Khan Saheb Sayed F Abubakar Edroos to be sub pro tem fifth grade Depy Asst Political Agent.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M H Starling, B A, LL B, Lon, Barrister-at-Law, at act as a Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, during the absence on leave of the Hon Mr Justice Badroodin Tyabjee, Barrister-at Law, or pending further orders.

Mr. D. G. Waller, I. C.S., on Famine duty in the district of Poona, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased, to specially authories A'Zam Bhaskar Ramkrishna Deo, Mahalkari, petha Mulshi in the district of Poona, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

The Governor the Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges Vice Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Pranvallab Parikh, promoted to the Frist Class: Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, second grade Subordinate Jugge, to the first grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Saheb Govind Narayan Kelkar, third grade Subordinate Judge, to be second grade Subordinate Judge and Roa Saheb Janardhan Damodar Dixit, fourth grade Subordinate Judge, be to third grade Subordinate Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr F A M H Vincent to revert to his appointment as Asst Supt of Agency Police, Kathiawar; and Mr H Stanley to do duty as Extra Asst Supt of Police in the Khandesh Dist pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, subject to the sanction of the Govt of India, Mr C H Brierley, Jailor, Yeraoda Central Prison, to act as Supt of the Ahmedabad Central Prison during the absence on leave of Mr W T Pegge or pending further orders.

Mr F T V Austin, Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, has been granted furlough on medical certificate up to the 21st Jan 1902.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Govind Ramchandra Takle to act as Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, during the absence of Mr D A Thomson on leave or pending further orders.

Mr W H J Wilkinson, I C S, Asst Collr, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Vinayak Narayan Khopkar to act as Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Ganesh Pandurang Thakar or pending further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W W Baillie, B A, Chaplain of Dharwar, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 15th April 1901.

The services of the Rev J D Gordon, B Sc, B D, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev W J M Kennelly, Chaplain of Aden, to act as Chaplain of Ahmednagar; The Rev G R A Courtice, Chaplain of Ahmednagar, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden; and The Rev H Foote to be Chaplain of Aden, and to perform the duties of Chaplain of Steamer Point Aden, in addition to his own, till relieved by the Rev G R A Courtice.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr R D Prior, M A, Educational Inspr, Central Divn, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Major T E Dyson, M B, C M, I M S, Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration Dist, is granted furlough for eighteen months, with full pay for the first four months earned by Plague duty.

Asst Surgn G M Dixon, L M & S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Asst Surgn Venkatesh Balvant Karandikar, L M & S, has been placed on general duty.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt H M Moore, I M S, to act as Depy Sanitary Commissioner for the Gujarat Registration Dist during the absence of Major T E Dyson, M B, C M, I M S, or pending further orders; and Lieut Col J W T Anderson F R C S Edin, I M S, Civil Surgn, Ahmedabad, to hold charge of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner from the date of Major Dyson's departure and until the date on which Capt, Moore takes charge.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Mr P J Mead, B A Cantab, I C S, to take up the duties of acting Under Secy to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Depts.

Second Lieut T C B Anderson is brought on the strength of the Corps from the Supernumerary List.

Captain T. Jackson, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Panch Mahals, continuing to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. X. Moraes L.C.E. Apprentice Engineer, is promoted to Asst Engn, 3rd grade.

The service of Mr. W. L. Strange, Assoc. M. inst C.E. Ex Engr, 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, Irrigation, Roads and Buildings.

Mr. E. Pinney is appointed Ex Engr, Karachi Cnals Dist, and should continue to hold charge of the duties of the Western Nara appointment in addition till relieved of them.

On return from privilege leave Mr. R. J Kent, Asst Engr, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Western Nara, until further orders.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, to Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters, addressed Post Office, Bombay:—

Allard A
Allen Mrs
Barrett P G
Benedix Hugo
Bharamjee B D
Blow T B
Bode Rud
Brener M Miss
Brookes J Mrs
Cassula N
Couch J C S
Daly W
Davis E
Dubas F C
Epschtein Fane Miss
Fernandes K M

Gast W
George W E
Gibson Geo
Gunda Singh
Haskayne W Miss
Hepper H M
Hepstein H
Hilfgott T Miss
Horne Francis B
King C W
Kumerling T
Lauber Jacob
Lazer L
Livesey Mrs
Maneckji Framji
McLachlan J

Meer Sina Miss
Mouradian M
Nimner Mein
North P B
Pack E
Reuther A
Sauft Leon
Sbilinsky C
Schapira Koppel
Sersa A
Soares N
Spieler Adela Mrs
Tohn Motel
Turner Miss
Upton T G
Yates N Miss

A FORMER MONARCH OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

DELANE must have shone in any society and in any circumstances, but as autocrat of the 'Times' his position was altogether exceptional. As Lord Beaconsfield's letter implies, he was courted by the leaders of both political parties: a powerful friend, he was a terrible enemy. It was an interesting experience to walk with him up Piccadilly in the season, or to ride with him down Rotten Row, when mounted on the black cob. At each step he was exchanging bows or stopping for hand-shakes with the men who were making British history. And whatever their feelings may have been when digesting his last stinging leader, all the faces were wreathed in smiles. It is to be hoped that in most cases it was only the honest chivalry of the prizefighter, who shakes hands with his antagonist when he steps within the ropes. Of all his friends, the Duke of Sutherland was one of the closest, and when he went to begin a holiday at Dunrobin he was generally persuaded to end it there. He ran down all too quickly, and he lingered "superfluous on the stage." But he was wrapped up in his work, and he knew that with his occupation gone he would be miserable. For the last year or two, though very regular in his night attendance at the office, the work was really done by his able sub-editor, Mr. Stebbing. The last time the writer saw him alive was at the Athenæum. He used to say that he knew not what a man wanted with more than a single club, when it was a club where he came across everybody he cared to know. He was seated on a sofa, half-dozing over the evening papers, and it was pathetic to see the dethroned monarch of English journalism almost grateful for the greeting of one of his grateful "proteges".—From "Some Editors—and Others," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April 1901.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

FROM twenty-six in 1820 the output of novels had increased to 1,500 in 1900, said Mr. J. A. Hobson, the Economist, at the South-place Socity. Seventy per cent. of all works taken from our libraries, public and private, were novels. What the drama was to the age of Elizabeth the novel was to-day. The taste of the public had grown saner and finer, and the utterly wooden and artificial love-making in Pride and Prejudice, the Antiquary, and Lytton's novels would not be tolerated to-day. The greatest novels were novels of purpose, but in the Scarlet Letter, Ninety-Three Wuthering Heights, and Consuelo, the propose had been concealed.

Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, the well-known author of the Life of Stonewall Jackson, and head of the Intelligence Department, has been commanded by the War Office to write a history of the Boer war. The book (in seven volumes) is to be compiled under the supervision of the Minister for War and the Commander in-Chief.

A curious means of fishing, discovered by accident, is described in a French paper. A pond was being drained by a powerful steam pump. Each stroke of the piston drew up twenty-five gallons of water, and the pond was emptied in a few hours, and it was found that the fish were also pumped with the water.

A metal basket receives everything pumped. The water and slime escape, while a boy collects the fish and assorts them according to species and weight.

R. G. Knowles, the bright particular star of the Alhambra, ceased to twinkle on Saturday. He is one of the few artistes who is inimitable, and his coming retirement has only served to sharpen his wits. Songs, anecdotes, patter, comments on events, philosophic or merely funny, he shoots out in his breathless, sometimes voiceless fashion, and every one takes a bull's-eye of laughter. His fertility in suggestions for the Budget might gladden the heart of a worried Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The first step towards the impending alteration of the character of the Royal Hunt will probably be the resignation of Mr. T. C. Garth, of Haines Hill, Twyford, a veteran among masters of hounds. Although his age is just upon fourscore years, this famous M. F. H. continues to hunt four days a week, and contrives to keep well in the first flight with the best and youngest of his followers. Next season would see his jubilee as a master of hounds—an occasion celebrated by very few men—for Mr. Garth has hunted his country, which lies in Berkshire, Hampshire, and Surrey, without a break since 1852, In England his record with foxhounds is alone surpassed by Mr. John Crozier, who has been Master of the Blencathra Hounds since 1839; and with harriers by Mr. George Race, who became Master of the Biggleswade Harriers in 1840.

Tom Richardson, whatever be his success with Surrey during the coming season, intends to make the present his last summer of first-class cricket. At times during last season, notably against Essex at Leyton and against Sussex at Brighton, the latter on a perfect wicket Richardson bowled with all his old skill, and there is some ground for the opinion that if his heart "were in it," and he trained, he might restore and retain those powers which made him the greatest and most untiring of all fast bowlers.

Since 1896, when the Wolverhampton Wanderers went into the final with Sheffield Wednesday, the Cup-tie peregrinations of the Wolves have not been altogether exceptional or successful. This year has outclassed any other by several hundred pounds, says the "Sporting Chronicle," and although heavily beaten on Saturday it is satisfactory to know that there was a record sum taken. There was nothing extraordinary in the 1897-8 season. Two years ago, when Derby County beat the Wanderers in the second round the gate at Derby was £800 odd, and altogether the Wanderers made about £600 to £700 as the result of their Cup struggles. Last year they benefited by about £450. The total sum attaching to the Wanderers Cup-ties this season has been just over £2,050. Their half. share is easily reckoned. The aggregate attendance at the Wolves Cup-ties reached 51,569.

The death of Lady Augustus Fitz Clarence which occurred at her residence in Hans-road on March 23 after a long illness, was not unexpected, as for some time past her condition had been giving rise to serious anxiety. Lady Augustus was the daughter of Lord Henry Gordon, son of the ninth Lord Huntly, and married in 1843 the Rev. Lord Augustus Fitz Clarence, rector of Maple-Durham, and chaplain to her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Lord Augustus Fitz Clarence was one of the four sons of William IV, who were ennobled, the oldest son being given the title of Earl of Munster. Lady Augustus, who still retained traces of the beauty for which she had been distinguished in her youth, leaves three surviving children—two daughters and a son, Mr. Henry FitzClarence. Her grandson, Mr. Cornwallis FitzClarence, went out to South Africa with the C.I.V. and subsequently obtained a commission in the 7th Fusiliers which regiment was commanded by his great uncle, Lord Frederick Fitz Clarence in the early part of the nineteenth century.

After an absence from the House of Commons of several years, Mr. Keir-Hardie apparently means to mark his return to Parliament by drastic measures. At an early date the member for Merthyr Tydvil will move for the inauguration of a socialist Commonwealth, founded upon the common ownership of land and capital production for use and not for profit, and equality for every citizen.

At the race meeting at Groenendael the public were dissatisfied with the start of the first race, and when it was finished they violently protested against the result. They broke down the wooden barriers and burnt one of the stands. The police with difficulty restored order. The racing was stopped, and all the money betted was returned. The starter was dismissed.

At Yaxley Fen, near Peterborough, on the site of the famous Whittlesea mere, which covered 1,500 acres, and was artificially reclaimed to agricultural purposes half a century ago, a very fine specimen of bog oak has just been found. The trunk is about 80ft. long, 38ft. of which is without a branch. The tree is remarkably sound and perfect.

In consequence of the many crimes lately committed in Hungary and attributed to hypnotic suggestion, hypnotism is now forbidden in Hungary except under special permission, which will never be given for public exhibitions. The law will be awkward for villains who have practised the art for evil purposes and for playwrights and novelist.

A white paper is issued by the Home Office giving the results of Professor Thorpe's recent experiments on the possibility of getting rid of lead in the manufacture of pottery. His conclusion is that there is "no practical hardship in requesting manufacturers of red or brown ware, who decline to use fritted lead, to adopt the use of blue lead or galena in lieu of red or white lead." He thinks there may be difficulties in enforcing the use of fritted lead, and that the circumstances of the case do not require it.

James Stephens, the famous Fenian leader, died at his residence, Blackrock, near Dublin. He took suddenly ill, gradually getting worse, and passed away peacefully. Stephens obtained great notoriety at the time of the Fenian movement of 1867-70. He was captured in 1869, but escaped from gaol. He afterwards went to America and was central organiser of the Irish Republic. It was reported he had sailed again for Europe. A reward of £2,000 was offered for his apprehension. He aided in the organisation of General Neill's raid into Canada, and in the attempt upon Chester Castle.

When a carriage is full, no one has a right to force himself in. So Mr. Fordham put it to the gentleman who laid violent hands on another, because that other, being in a compartment containing ten persons, had prevented him from making an eleventh. The assaulted traveller prosecuted his assailant, who has had to pay the price of his peevishness. The prosecutor, said the magistrate, was a tenant of one-tenth of the carriage, and may be considered to have acted as agent of the other nine passengers in preventing the entrance of the irascible gentleman; who was fined a pound, with three guineas costs. The money, as the reports concisely have it, was paid.

No player has yet made a fortune out of chess, and many of the great masters find it difficult to make even a mere living from the game. This makes it all the more remarkable that such a large percentage of the most famous players are Jews. Among present day players may be mentioned Lasker, Janowski, Marocsy, Tschigorin, Tarrasch, and Marco, all of whom are Jews; and in the past generation Steinitz, Zukertort, Lowenthal, Rosenthal, Kolisch, Harwitz, and Horwitz. One of the Rothschild family, though he never takes part in tournaments, is known to be a first-class amateur, and his interest in the game is so great that he has found positions in his bank in Vienna for many a struggling professional chess-player.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

A BEAUTIFUL butterfly ballet! The stage at the Empire is crowded, in the successful "Les Papillons" produced last week, with a fluttering, gleaming maze of the brightest and most delicate flashes of perfect colour. The great ears of golden corn rise in the distance against a changing sky; the scarlet and purple of poppy and Michaelmas Daisy are wreathed by the pale convolvulus; a glittering spider's web hangs on one side of the stage to entrap the little, bright-bodied flies; and there is the fitful glimmer of glow-worms among the flowers and grass. The stag-beetle in his scaled armour with brown wings; the bufftip butterflies; the dusty, grey-blue moths; the resplendent dragon-flies, with bullrush spears and shields of marsh-marigolds; the humble-bees in their furry coats; the glowing Red Admirals—as the dawn breaks they all assemble round the Queen Butterfly. A vivid green grasshopper is master of the revels. A ladybird—her red, folded wings flecked with black—dances with a grey, misty moth. In short, Butterfly Land on the Empire stage is a wonder and a delight.

When Mr. Wilhelm, who has designed and supervised the great success at the Empire, was congratulated after the first performance, he gave an answer which is the key-note of his character and work. "The ballet went perfectly to-night," said all his friends. "So it did three months ago in my brain!" replied the artist, whose quick imagination enables him to see the whole and the end of such a beautiful and elaborate ballet as "Les Papillons" before he has drawn a line with his pencil. He possesses at the same time as true an eye for the smallest detail. There is not a marking on the wing of a butterfly, not a single tint or curve, which has not received his close attention. He practically builds the ballet. The sixty or seventy original designs of the costumes by no means exhaust the limits of his control. Enlarged drawings of every important item, sketches for the "mise-en-scene," consultations with Mme. Lanner (who arranges the dances) to ensure a full development of his intentions as to colour sequence, effects of lighting, selection of material—all the departments call for a concentration of energy and patience that can scarcely be divined by the spectator in front.

Mr. Wilhelm has never in his life received any art training. He is of English birth, and commenced his present career at the earliest possible age. As a child, a little model of a theatre was his chief hobby. He painted and cut out cardboard scenery and figures, gained his lighting effect with small bull's-eye lanterns and slips of coloured gelatine, and "revived," on his mimic stage, every pantomime that he was taken to see. For over ten years Mr. Wilhelm has worked for the Empire. In the brilliant "Les Papillons" he has an opportunity to display his fancy in a hundred different ways. There are several fabrics that have been specially woven from his design, notably a brocade of tender blue shot with the iridescent purple that is to be seen in the wing of a rare butterfly.

Mr. Wilhelm is a keen observer with a retentive memory. Of middle height, with great precision of manner, he talks exceedingly well and interestingly. His glance is quick and penetrating, but his expression gives one the impression of a man who works so hard and uses his time so well, that the word "hurry" has lost its meaning. He is unmarried; and cares little for Society. Nearly all his actual work is done at his house in Chelsea, but the production of the new ballet necessitated weeks of close supervision at the Empire. Mr. Wilhelm's future plans include the designs for a forthcoming revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Prince's, Manchester; the preparation of a ballet to supplement "Les Papillions" at the Empire; the whole of the costumes and accessories for an important Christmas pantomime; and lastly, Mr. George Edwardes has secured the co-operation of his skilful pencil for the benefit of the promisses productions at Daly's and the Gaiety.

From John o' Groats to Land's End in the swiftest and most complete motor-car, with almost as many adventures, of a different sort, as in the days of stage coaches and possible highwaymen—this has been the resent experience of Mr. Warren Smith, who is not only one of the most daring of "motists," but a very clever and promising actor. He is a young Scotchman and will be remembered by theatre-goers for his capital performances of a wild, love-lorn clown in "Her Royal Highness, and of a miserable, drunken scoundrel in "The Happy Life." Apropos of the latter part Mr. Warren Smith tells a little story against himself. An old Scotch friend who saw him play was perfectly delighted with his realism and power. When next they met, he assured Mr. Warren Smith's father that his son "was perfectly natural as the scoundrel; it seemed to suit him exactly!"

Mr. Warren Smith's automobile is an Argyll, made in Glasgow specially for him. It is a beautiful little car, with gear transmission—no belts, no chain, no pump—and a five horse-power motor. At the beginning of his journey in the North of Scotland, the car was an object of intensee uriosity. Two old country people going to market in their cart, not only turned off the road to let him pass, but drove straight across the moorland for half a mile; then they both stood up and cheered as Mr. Warren Smith's Argyll vanished in the distance. He drove down Dunbeath hill, winding and dangerous, in the dark. He encountered terrible snow in Inverness-shire, where the drifts were so heavy that it took him eight hours to go fifteen miles. "Motists" will appreciate the fact that Mr. Warren Smith went over the steep Shapfell on the medium speed, and will envy him the drive from Shrewsbury to Bristol. The roads were splendid, and by the end of the day he had covered a hundred and sixty miles.

Mr. Warren Smit reports that there is not a single signpost in the North of Scotland! It was in Wick, however, that he discovered a boon and blessing for motists, namely, a sort of biscuit made from fish and called "marvis." But, as its manufacture appears to be confined to the "Hieland toon," only a limited number of "chauffeurs" will be able to drive quite so far to obtain it.

Mr. Alfred Kenderick, who plays Lionel Cartaret in "Mrs. Dane's Defence" at Wyndham's Theatre, has been on the stage for eleven years, and appears to be one of the most fortunate of young actors. He never has occasion to hunt for an engagement. He simply acts, a manager sees him, he is offered another part, again he acts, and the process is repeated. Mr. Kendrick is also an artist, and studied at the Slade School. He shares with his brother, Mr. Sydney Kendrick, a large studio in Maida Hill.

The young actor at Wyndham uses a characteristic signature, "Yours while——Alfred Kendrick, which he intends to signify the line, "Yours whilst this machine is to him, Hamlet," and there are few popular actors who are asked for their outographs more frequently. Some years ago Mr. Kendrick toured in America as Miss. Julia Marlow's leading man. He was a member of Mr, Edward Terry's company for nearly three years, and he has played Orlando to the majority of modern Rosalinds. Mr. Kendrick created the part of Sir John Oxon in "A Lady of Quality," and one his brother's most successful portraits is of the handsome and desperate villain of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's drama.

Mr. Maurice Farkoa is master of a style that is quite his own. There are over seventy songs in his "repertoire, and nearly every one has been written and composed especially for him. His delicious laughing song has been heard in all parts of the world. It made Mr. Farkoas name in London, and no fewer than 40,000 gramophone records havo been scattered far and wide. Only last week he received a request from an unknow admirer in Tasmania, asking for the English version, and although the envelope was simply addressed, Maurice Farkoa, Music Publisher London, and he is not a music publisher—the letter found its way to the laughing singer. Mr. Farkoa speaks English with a charming little French accent. His mother was English, his father was a Parisian, and he himself was born in Smyrna, Turkey.

In whichever way you look upon Mr. John Lawson's popular music-hall sketch, "Humanity," whether as a protest against prejudice, or simply as a clever, overstrained twenty minutes of sensationalism, it is certain that Lawson himself gives a performance that is in its way, unusually artistic and thoroughly consistent. An English Jew, with the voice, colouring, and features of his race strongly marked, he is a mixture of an enthusiast, an actor, and a shrewd man of business. It was in the South African goldfields at the suggestion of Barney Barnato, that Mr. Lawson determined to adapt and play the style of miniature melodrama that he has made so popular in many a music-hall.

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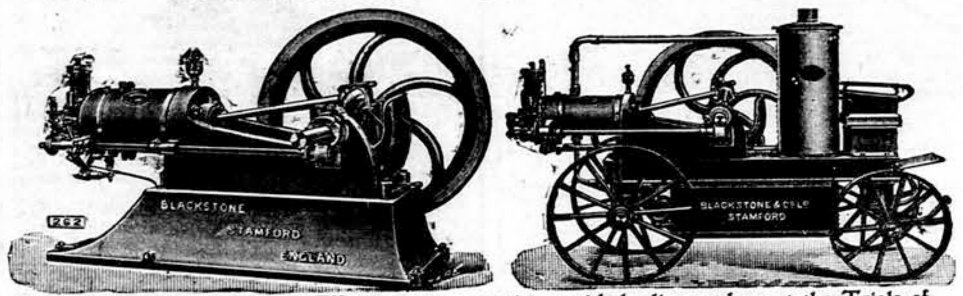

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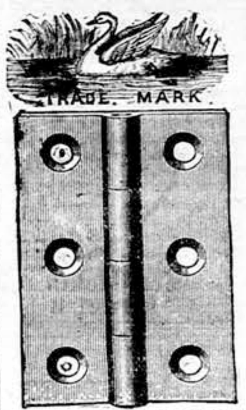

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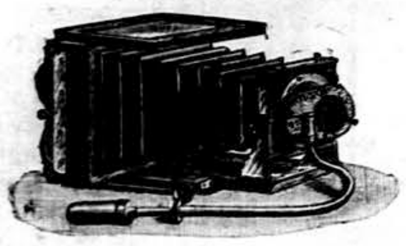

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For Itching.
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Face Spots.
Face Spots.
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Face Spots.

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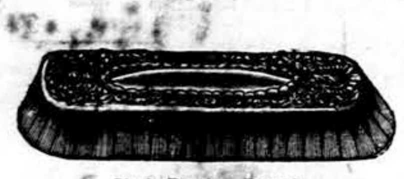

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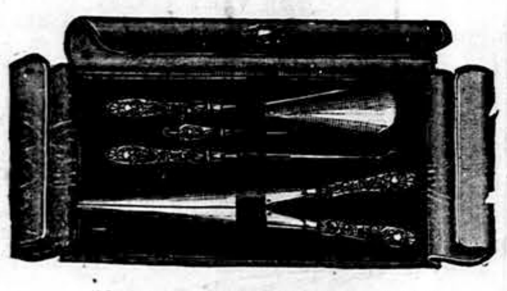

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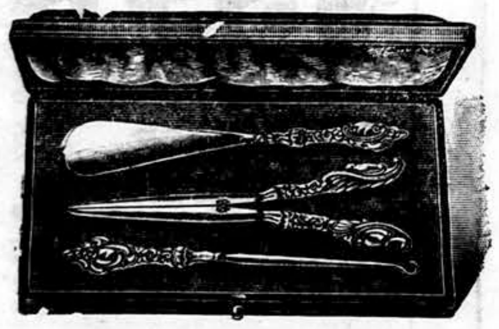

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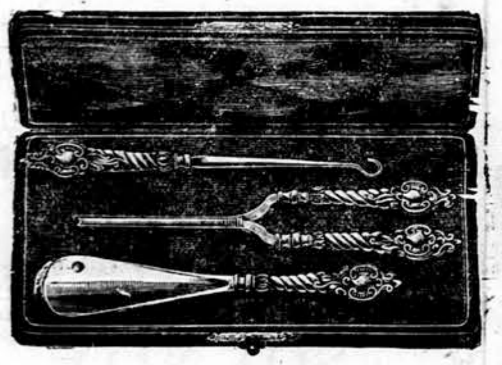

Curling tongs Buttonhook, Rs. 23.

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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

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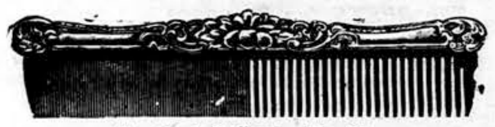
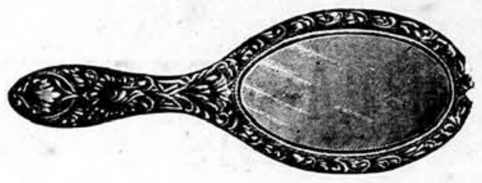


Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



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Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror Rs. 24.

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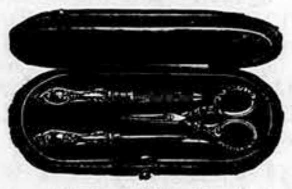
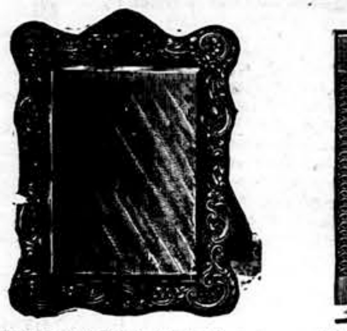


Manicure Set, Rs. 21

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.



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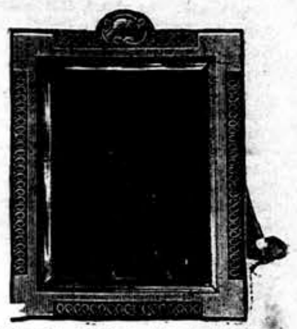

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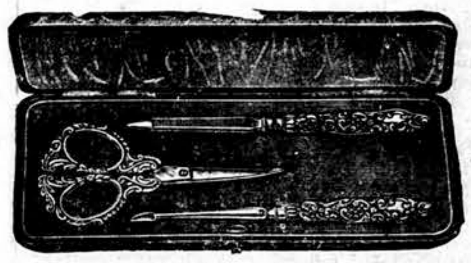

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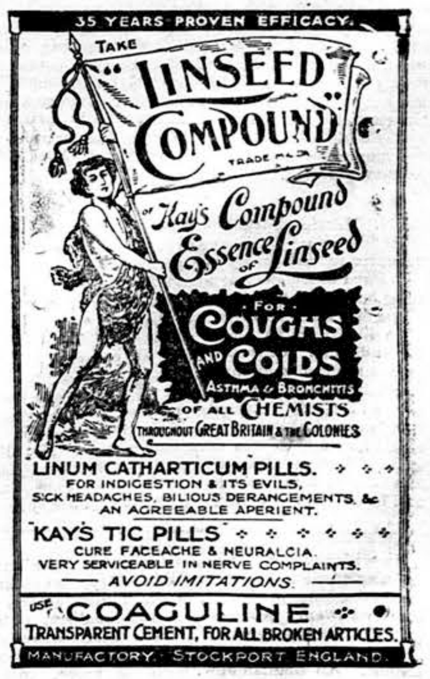

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